SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER TO VOL I.

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March 1813.

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NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN the March Number we have inserted an acknowledgment to some of our Correspondents' Communications, &c.—The favors of Lieutenant Scott, J. B., several Poetical Essays on Military Subjects, and much very interesting Correspondence from the Theatre of War, will appear in our next Number.—The letter of Major W. on the Organization of the British Army, is founded on erroneous information, and we therefore decline inserting it.—The Military Poems are received, and we are highly obliged for the same; they are deserving, and will receive, our early attention.

Essays on the Art of War; the Military Code; the Characters of the European Armies; an account of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Disturbances at Madras; with a collection of Military Anecdote, is in preparation, and will be shortly presented to the Army. A Narrative of the important Campaigns from 1793 to 1799, compiled from official documents, communications of officers engaged therein, and statements that may be satisfactorily relied upon, will be shortly prepared for publication in the Military Panorama.

The Campaigns in Spain and Portugal, which have been concluded in the present Volume with the Retreat of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, and the Battle of Corunna, will be re-continued with most particular attention.—Authentic Documents relating to the Russian Army, and other articles important to the Military Profession, will be introduced in the following volume.

The Biographies of General Lord Cathcart, General Musgrave, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Stewart, Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote, Lieut.-General Graham, Colonel Halkett, and those of several other distinguished Military Characters, are principally in readiness for publication.

In concluding the First Volume of the Military Panorama, we have given to the Army a short statement of our efforts, and the Benefits which are certain of being produced therefrom—the attention of our readers is therefore requested to the CONCLUDING ESSAY which accompanies this Supplementary Number.

Most interesting and correct Plans of each particular route of the French and Russian armies, to elucidate a faithful narrative of the Campaigns in Russia, which will be commenced in the next number of the Military Panorama, are in the hands of our Engraver.

ORCHARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,
February 27, 1813.

Neele sculp. Strand

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Neele, sculpt. 352, Strand.

Home Staff of Great-Britain, on the 1st of March, 1813.

Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces---Field-Marshal His Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York, K. G. and K. B.

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Ditto - - Captain Maling, 2 Gar. Bn.

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——— H. F. Cooke
——— Barclay, Royal Corsican Rangers
Captain Lord Arthur Somerset, 19 L. D.
——— H. Wyndham, 10 L. D.
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Chaplain - - The Rev. W. Dakin, LL. D.

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As. A. Gen. - Major J. Gardiner, 6 F.
D. A. A. Gen. - Captain Garvock, 1 G. B.

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	M. Gen. Browne	Do. - -	Cap R Browne 40F	Cap. Forster, 6. F	
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	B.G. Moore, 23 LD	Alderney -	- - - - - -	Capt. Hart, 4 G.B.	

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Do. - - - Lt. D'Orfeuille, Chas. Br.
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M. Gen. Montgomerie - -	Haddington -		
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Aberdeen.	Ins. F. Off. Col. Hon. I. Ramsay Adj. Ja. Roy, Lt. 4 Apr. 97 Paymaster Wm. Finlayson Surgeon - John Grant	*Inverness.*	Ins. F. Officer - Col. Halkett Ad. R. Nicholson, Lt. 24 May, 96 Paymaster - - F. Bowes Surgeon - - G. A. Mackenxie

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Assistant do. - - - Lieut. M'Manus, 5 G. Bn.

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Do. - - Lt.-Col. O'Brien, h. p. - Cork
Do. - - Lt.-Col. Colquhoun, h. p. Dublin
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Do. - - Major Turner, h. p. - - Kilkenny
Do. - - Major Wooldridge, h. p. Limerick
Do. - - Major D'Arcy, h. p. - - Armagh
A. D. A. Gen. Capt. Foss, 6 G. B. - - Dublin
Do. - - Lieut. Burton, 12 R.V. B. Do.

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Do. - - Lt.-Col. R. Owen, h. p. - - Dublin
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Judge Adv. Gen. Fra. Paterson, *Esq.* - - Dublin
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Ralph Gore - - - - Kilkenny
Joseph Hardy - - - Cork
Arthur Benson - - - Dublin
W. B. Borough - - - Athlone
. . . . . O'Hara - - - Tullamore

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	M.-General J. Prince -	Enniskillen	- - - - - - - -	Captain Souter, h. p.
	M.-General J. Michel	Belfast - -	Lieut. Batty, 27 F. -	B. Maj. Gerrard, h. p.
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	M. Gen. T. Trotter R. Art	Dublin - -	Capt. Knox, R. Artil.	
	Major-General I. Hope	Dublin - -	- - - - - - - -	B. Maj. Palmer, 3 G. B.
	M.-Gen. Hon. S. Mahon	Dublin - -	B.-Maj. Younghusband 7 D. G.	Capt. Meyrick, 21 F.
	Major-Gen. F. White	Dublin - -	- - - - - - - -	Capt. Elliott, 1 F. G.
	M.-Gen. Fyers, R. Eng.	Dublin - -	Lieut. Fyers, R. Eng.	
	Major-General Kemmis	Boyle - -	Capt. Warburton, 97 F.	Capt. Skerritt, 76 F.
		Dublin Garr.	- - - - - - - -	B. Major Grogan, h. p.
Lower Shannon. Consisting of the Counties of Limerick, Clare and that part of the county of Kerry *north* of the river *Feale*, and the Baronies of Owny & Arra, Upper Ormond, and Lower Ormond, in the County of Tipperary.	Major-General Darby	Limerick -	Captain Pigott, 54 F.	Ca. O'Donoghue, 1 G.B.
South East. Consisting of the Counties of Wexford, Waterford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, except the Baronies of Owny & Arra, Upper Ormond and Lower Ormond.	Lt.-Gen. G Drummond	Kilkenny	Captain Foster, 96 F. Captain Ellis, 40 F.	
	M.-Gen. Geo. Michell	Waterford -	Capt. Turner, 1 D. G.	Capt. Hobart, 5 G. Bn.
	Major-General J. Lee	Clonmell -	- - - - - - - -	Capt. O'Hara, 88 F.
South West. Consisting of the Counties of Cork and Kerry, except that part *north* of the river *Feale.*	Lt.-Gen. Lord Forbes	Cork - -	Lt. Elphinstone, 7 L. D. Ensign Forbes, 2 F. G.	
	Major-General Heron	Cove, Cork	- - - - - - - -	Capt. C. C. Dixon, 90 F.
	Major-General Graham	Cork - -	Capt. Le Grand, h. p.	Capt. Hunter, 63 F.
	Major-General Orde -	Fermoy - -	Lieut. G. Conroy, 90 F.	Capt. Jerrard, 3 G. B.
	M.-Gen. Hon. T. Mahon	Kinsale -	Capt. Mahon, 3 F.G.	Capt. Dunlop, 72 F.

Staff of the Recruiting Districts in Ireland.

Districts.	Staff-Officers.	Districts.	Staff-Officers.
Dublin.	Inspect. F.-Officer, Major Hart Dist. Adj. J. Maguire, Lt. 9 Oct. 96 Depôt Ad. T. Hassell, Lt. 26 Dec. 95 District Paymaster, H. J. Reynett Detach. Paymas. Hen. Beaumont Surgeon, James Brady	*Enniskillen.*	Insp. F.-Officer, Col. Elrington Adj. H. Lynch, Lt. 10 Oct. 05 Paymaster, James N. Frood Surgeon, William Patton
Athlone.	Inspect. F.-Officer, Col. Dacres Adj. Cons. Maguire, Lt. 12 Apr. 99 Paymaster, J. Aldridge Surgeon to the Forces } Wm. Wallace	*Limerick.*	Insp. F.-Off. Major E. Coghlan Adj. C.T. Gladwin, Lt. 28 Sep. 09 Paymaster, William Long Surgeon
Cork.	Inspect. F.-Officer, Lt.-Col. Walsh Adj. John Prentice, Lt. 5 April, 03 Paymaster, F. Wemyss Surgeon, C. Deakin	*Waterford.*	Insp. F.-Off. Col. Jos. Foveaux Adj. Thos. Hill, Lt. 8 June 05 Paymaster, Sir W. Vachell, Kt. Surgeon, W. P. Dromgold
Newry.	Insp. F.-Officer, Col. L'Estrange Adj. P. Stewart, Lt. 14 Oct. 06 Paymaster, F. R. Smyth Surgeon, R. Salmond	*Belfast.*	Insp. F.-Officer, Col. M'Caskil Adj. Thos. Shields, Lt. 3 Aug. 01 Paymaster, H. E. M'Neill Surgeon, J. H. Radford

Aides-de-Camp to the King.

Colonel Henry Davis, de Meuron's Regiment.
——— Dennis Pack, 71 F.
——— Lord R. E. H. Somerset, 4 Dr.
——— George Wilson, 39 F.
Colonel Frederick William Buller, Colds. F. G.
——— Robert Ross, 20 F.
——— Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Kt. 22 Dr.
——— Matthew, Lord Aylmer, Colds. F. G.

Aides-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Colonel Colquhoun Grant, 15 Dr.
——— Fred. Adam, 21 F.
——— R. H. Vivian, 7 Dr.
——— Henry Torrens, 3 F. G.
——— Benjamin Bloomfield, Royal Art.
——— His Serene Highness W. F. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange.
Lt. Col. George Quentin, 10 Dr.
——— Thomas M'Mahon, 17 F.
——— Charles Palmer, 10 Dr.
——— Geo. Visc. Forbes, late 8 Gar. Batt.
——— Thomas Arbuthnot, 5 W. I. R.

Staff on Foreign Stations, 1st March, 1813.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Commander of the Forces. General Marquis of Wellington, K. B. Conde de Vimeira	Lt.-Col. Ld. F. Somerset 43 F.; Major Canning, 3 F. G.; Lt.-Col. U. Burgh, 92 F.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon, 3 F. G.; Capt. Earl of March, 92 F. ex.; Col. H.S.H. Prince of Orange, ex.; Ensign Cumberland, 3 F. G. ex.	
Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Paget, K. B.		
Lt.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bt. K. B.	Capt. Hl. Ja. Hay, 1 F. G.; Capt. Decken, 1 Ger. L. Dr.	
Lt.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, K.B.	Lt.-Col. Currey, 90 F.; Br.-Major C. Hill, R. H. G.	
Lt.-Gen. Earl of Dalhousie	Capt. Henderson, 2 F.	
Lt.-Gen. Leith	Lieut. Hay, 29 F.; Capt. Belches, 59 F.	
Lt.-Gen. Chowne	Ensign Stapleton, 3 F. G.; Capt. Stowell, 12 L. D.	
Lt.-Gen. Hon. G. L. Cole	B.-Major Roverea, Sicilian Regt.; Capt. Wade, 42 F.	
Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Erskine, Bt.	Capt. Wemyss, 6 G. B.; Lieut. Strenuitz, 31 L. D.	
Lt.-Gen. W. H. Clinton	Lieut. Floyd, 19 L. D.	
Lt.-Gen. Hon. W. Stewart	Capt. Gabriel, 2 D. G.	
M.-Gen. Slade	Lieut. Holford, 52 F.	Capt. Radcliffe, 1 Dr.
M.-Gen. H. Clinton	Lieut. Broke, 52 F.	
M.-Gen. Hon. C. Stewart, 18 L.D.	Capt. Fitz-Clarence, 10 L. D.	
M.-Gen. G. Baron Bock	Capt. Hodenberg, 1 G. D.	Capt. L. Baron Bock, K. G. L.
M.-Gen. V. Baron Alten, K. G. L.	Capt. E. Linsingen, K. G. L.	Capt. De Schneiben, K. G. L.
M.-Gen. Baron Low, K. G. L.	Capt. Schulter, K. G. L.	Capt. Drechsell, K. G. L.
M.-Gen. C. Baron Alten	Capt. Baring, K. G. L.	Capt. Wiegmann, K. G. L.
M.-Gen. Hon. C. Colville	Capt. Spottiswood, 71 F.	
M.-Gen. Fane, 1 D. G.	Capt. Bringhurst, 4 D. G.	
M.-Gen. G. Anson, 16 L. D.	Capt. Weyland, 16 L. D.	
M.-Gen. Howard	Lieut. Battersby, 23 L. D.	Capt. Wemyss, 50 F.
M.-Gen. Oswald.		
M.-Gen. W. Anson, 1 F. G.	Capt. Vernon, 1 F. G.	
M.-Gen. A. Hay, 1 F.	Capt. Hay, 1 F.	Capt. Taylor, 48 F.
M.-Gen. Peacocke, 2 F. G.		
M.-Gen. Vandeleur, 19 L. D.	Lieut. Armstrong, 19 L. D.	Capt. Smith, 95 F.
M.-Gen. Long, 15 L. D.	Capt. Deane, R. W. I. Rang.	Capt. Dunbar, 66 F.
M.-Gen. Hon. E. Stopford, 3 F. G.	Capt. Musters, 3 F. G.	Bt.-Major Balneavis, 27 F.
M.-Gen. Walker	Lieut. Johnson, 50 F.	Capt. Machell, 30 F.
M.-Gen. J. Kempt, 81 F.	Capt. A Max. Bennett, 5 F.	
M.-Gen. De Bernewitz, Bruns. Cor.	Lieut. Ross, 51 F.	Capt. Chalmers, 52 F.
M.-Gen. Rebow, 1 L. G.	Capt. Close, 5 Dr. Gds.	Capt. Gurwood, 9 Lt. D.
M.-Gen. Hon. E. M. Pakenham, 7 F.		Capt. Cotton, 7 F.
M.-Gen. Pringle	Capt. Wilson, 4 F.	
B.-Gen. F. P. Robinson, h. p.	Lieut. Paget, 52 F.	
B.-Gen. E. Barnes, 46 F.	Capt. Hamilton, 4 W. I. R.	
B.-Gen. Brooke, 5 D. G.		
B.-Gen. Hon. W. Ponsonby, 5 D. G.	Bt.-Major Gordon, 5 D. G.	
B.-Gen. Byng, 3 F. G.		
B.-Gen. Brisbane, h. p.	Lieut. Wm. Hay, 7 D. G.	
Colonel Hon. T. W. Fermor, 3 F. G.	- - - - - -	Capt. Dawkins, 2 F. G.
Colonel Wilson, 39 F.		
Colonel Hinde, 32 F.		
Colonel Stirling, 42 F.		

Military Sec.
Lt.-Col. Ld Somerset, 43f.

Adjutant-Gen.
M.-Gen. Hon. C. Stewart.

Dep.-Adjt.-Gen.
Col. Ld Aylmer, 2 f. g.

Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.
Lt.-Col. Elley, R. H. G.
Lt.-Col. Rooke, 3 f. g.
Lt.-Col. Berkeley, 35 f.
Lt.-Col. Bradford, 11 f.
Lt.-Col. Bowan, 52 f.
Lt.-Col. Bouverie, 2 f. g.

Lt.-Col. May, Roy. Art.
Lt.-Col. D'Oyly, 1 f. g.
M. Macdonald, 1 W. I. R.
B.-Major Tryon, 88 f.
Dep.-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.
Capt. Dashwood, 3 f. g.
Capt. Hare, 23 f.
Capt. Craig, 30 f.
Capt. During, K. G. L.
Capt. Heise, K. G. L.
Capt. White, 2 f. g.
Lieut. Browne, 23 f.
Capt. Wood, 68 f.
Capt. Ld. C. Fitzroy, 1 f. g.
Capt. Goodman, 48 f.

Qua.-Master-Gen.
*

Dep.-Qua.-Master-Gen.
Lieut.-Col. De Lancey

As.-Qua.-Master-Gen.
Lt.-Col. D'Urban, 2 W I R.
Lt.-Col. Jackson, 2 f. g.
Lt.-Col. Dickson
Lt.-Col. Broke
Lt.-Col. Marston, 48 f.
Major Philip Bainbrigge
Bt.-Major Waller, 103 f.
Lt.-Col. Scovell, 57 f.

Lt.-Col. Gomm, 9 f.
Major Hon. J. Stewart, 90 f.
Dep.-As.-Qua.-Ma.-Gen
Capt. Mackenzie, 42 f.
Capt. Campbell, 23 f.
Capt. Thorn, 3 f.
Capt. Bell, 4 f.
Capt. Gledstanes, 68 f.
Capt. Bristow, 11 f.
Capt. Vincent, 82 f.
Lieut. Balk, K. G. L.
Lieut. Porteous, 61 f.
Lieut. Light, 4 Dr.
Dep.-Judge-Advocate.
Fra. Seym. Larpent, Esq.

Employed upon a particular Service in Spain and Portugal.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. *Conde de Trancoso.* { Brevet Major Warre, 23 Light Dragoons. Captain Molloy, 1 f. g.
Major-General Hamilton - - - - - - Captain F. Watson, 1 Dr.
Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, late of 12 Dr.

Lt. Col. Campbell, late of 71 F.	Lt. Col. Harding, late of 57 F.	Lt. Col. M'Creagh, late of 1 f.
Cox - - - 61 F.	Roche - - 4 G. B.	J. H. Algeo - 31 f.
Ashworth - 62 F.	Elder - - - 95F.	Major Pynn - - - - 82 f.
Arbuthnot - C. Brit.	Whittingham - 48 F.	Hawkshaw - 31 f.
Douglas - - 45 F.	Doyle - - - 87 F.	Watson - - 48 f.
Waters - - 1 F.	Hill - - - 53 F.	R. Armstrong - 97 f.
Macbean - 6 F.	Campbell - 10 F.	Don. M'Neill - 79 f.
Carrol - - 88 F.	Le Mesurier - 21 F.	R. J. Harvey - 59 f.

CADIZ.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
M. Gen. G. Cooke, 1 f. g. - -	Brev. Maj. H. D'Oyly, 1 f. g.	Captain Hooper, 87 f.
A. Adj. G. Col. Hon. E. Capel, 1 f. g. Act. Do. Capt. Wynyard, 2 f. g. Mil. Sec. Cap. Grose, 1 f. g.	D. A. Q. M. G. Capt. Langton, 61 f. Do. - Capt. Kirshberger, Wattev. Regt.	Town Major Capt Sparks, R. A. C.

SICILY.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Commander of the Forces. Lt.-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, Palermo	Captain Milner, 18th L. D.; Captain W. Milnes, 1 F. G.; Lieut. Marshal, 1 Italian Regt.	
Lt.-Gen. Sir I. Murray, Bt. Detached		
Lt.-Gen. F. Maitland, Messina	Captain Fenton, 37 F.; Captain Molloy, 27 F.	
M.-Gen. Macfarlane, Palermo,	Captain F. Munter, K. G. L.; Lieut. Clarke, 95 F.	
M.-Gen. J. Campbell, 61 F. Detach.	Captain Angelo, 21 F.	
M. Gen. J. Mackenzie, h. p. Detach.	Captain Mackenzie, 31 F. - -	Captain Druitt, 58th F.
M. Gen. Ld. Montgomerie, Palermo	Ensign Gordon, h. p. - - - -	Captain Mill, 27th F.
M. Gen. Montresor - Messina	Captain Gorrequer, 18 F. - -	Captain Kuckuck, K. G. L.
M. Gen. Rich. Ringham, 3 F. do.	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Captain Hull, 62 F.
M. Gen. Du Plat, K. G. L. do.	Lieut. Kronenfeldt, K. G. L. -	Captain Wense, K. G. L.
M. Gen. Honstedt, K. G. L. Detach.	Captain Ba. M. Decken, K. G. L.	Captain Kronenfeldt, K. G. L.
M Gen. H. Hinuber, KGL. Contessa	Lieut. Heimburg, 3 G. L. B. -	Captain Hornhorst, K. G. L.
M. Gen. Airey, 8 F. Ionian Isles	Lieut. Haigh, Royal Eng. - -	Capt. Arrata, R. Corsican Rang.
M. Gen. Donkin - Detached	Captain Bowen, 90 F. - - -	

Military Secretary.
Maj. A'Court, Gk. Lt. Inf.

Adjutant-General.
M. Gen. J. Campbell, 61 F.

Dep. Adj.-Generals.
Colonel Adam, 21 F.
Lt. Col. Lord F. Bentinck, 1 F. G.

Assist. Adj.-Generals.
Captain Taynton, 64 F.
Capt. Molesworth, 20 L. D.

Captain Cust, 31 F.
Cap. Hatzenbuhler, GL. I.
Captain D'Aguilar, 81 F.
Captain Keith, 62 F.
Captain Couran, De Roll's

Dep. Assist.-Adj.-Gen.
Lieut. Guitton, Cors. R.
Lt. Roquefeuille, Sicil. R.

Qua.-Master-General.
Major-General Donkin

Dep. Qua.-Mas.-Gen.
Lt.-Colonel J. P. Coffin

Assist. Qua.-Mas.-Gen.
B. Major Reade, 27 F.
Captain Maxwell, 31 F.
Cap. St. Laurent, Cors. Ra.
Captain Owen, 73 F.
Captain Jones, 87 F.
Captain Odiardi, Cors. R.

Dep. As. Qua. Mas. Gen.
Lt. Bartoli, Sicilian Regt.
Lieut. Moulson, 35 F.

Lt. Manfredi, Cors. Ran.
Lieutenant Peddie, 27 F.
Lieutenant Judge, 27 F.
Lt. Schaedler, K. G. L.
Lieut. Odiardi, Cors. Ra.
Lieut. Haswell, 31 F.

Fort Majors.
B. Major Cuming, 31 F.

GIBRALTAR.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Lt. Gov. & Comm. of the Forces. Lieut.-General Colin Campbell -	Captain G. Campbell, 6 f.; Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 6 f.	
M.-General John Fraser, Ceuta	Captain Manby, R. York Rangers	
Major-General Smith, R. Art. -	Lieutenant W. Smith, R. Artil.	Captain Skyring, Royal Artillery
M.-General Sir M. Burgoyne, Bt.	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Captain Brock, 37 f.
Major-General G. T. Widdrington	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Captain Hall, 4 R. V. Bn.
Mil. Sec. Capt. G. Campbell, 6 f. Gar. Q. M. Lt. Latimer, 4 R. V. B.	Prov. Mar. John Ross	

MALTA.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Commander of the Forces. Lieutenant-General H. Oakes	Captain Marshall, 14 f.; Lieutenant Finucane, 14 f.	
Major-General W. Spencer - -	Lieut. F. Lardy, De Meuron's -	Captain Debbeig, 44 f.
Maj.-General J. T. Layard, 54 f.	Captain Tappenden, 45 f. - -	Captain W. Fairtlough, Sic. Reg.
B.-Gen. H. Davis, De Meuron's		
Dep. Adj.-Gen. L.-Col. Anderson 60 f. Assist. do. Captain Craig, Sic. R.	Dep. Q. M. G. Col. Phillips, 44 f. Assist. do. Bt. Maj. Vivion, R. A. Mil. Sec. Bt. Maj. Vivion, R. A.	Town Major Lt.-Col. Nixon, 44 f. Do. Capt. Ba. Du Glau, Sic. R.

CANADA.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bt. Quebec.	Bt. Major Coore, 3 W. I. R.; Bt. Major Fulton, 98 f.; Capt. H. Milnes, 1 F. G.	
M.-Gen. De Rottenburg, 60 f. -	Lieut. Crosse, 8 f. - - - -	Captain Heriot, 49 f.
M.-Gen. G. Glasgow, Roy. Art.		
M.-Gen. Sir R. H. Sheaffe, Bt.		
M.-Gen. Stovin, 17 f.		
B.-Gen. D. Darrock, 36 f. - -	Lieut. Cotter, 69 f.	
Mil. Sec. Lt. Freer, Can. Fenc. As. do. Lt-Col Armstrong, No Sco Fn Adj Gen. Col. Baynes, Glengarry F. Dep. do. Lt.-Col. J. Harvey, 6 G. B. Q. M. G. Col. Sir S. Beckwith, 95 f. Dep. do. Lt.-Col. Myers, 70 f.	Assist. do. B. Major Davies, 100 f. B. Major Fuller, 41 f. Capt. Caddy, Roy. Art. Capt. A. Gray, No. S. F. Capt. Rowan, 1 f. *D. [illegible] Mas. G.*	Ins. F. Off of Mil. } Col. Rob. Lethbridge Lt.-Col. T. B. St George Lt.-Col. Jn. Murray Lt.-Col. Warburton Lt.-Col. Pearson Lt.-Col. C. Bishopp

NOVA SCOTIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

General Offices.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Lieutenant Govenor. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K.B. Halifax.	Capt. Bazalgette, 99 f. - - -	Capt. Thomas, 100 f.
M.-Gen. F Moore, Newfoundland	Capt. Durnford, Roy. Art. - -	Capt. Morris, Newf. Fenc.
M.-Gen. Sir T. Saumarez, Halifax	Lieut. Carter, Roy. Art. - - -	Capt. St. Clair, Roy. Art.
M.-Gen. G. S. Smyth, New Bruns.	Lieut. Stratton, Roy. Art. - -	Lt.-Col Hailes, Can. Fenc.
B.-Gen. H. Swayne, Cape Breton	- - - - - - - - - - -	

Mil. Sec. Capt. Addison, 100 f. Halifax
Dep.-Adj.-Gen. Lt.-Col. A Pilkington, h. p. Do.
Dep.-Q.M.G. Major Fleetwood, 60 f. Do.
Ass.-Q.M.G. Capt. Hunter, 104 f. New Brunsw.
Dep. Barr. Mas. Gen. Wm. Jephson

Insp. F Off. of Militia. } Lt.-Col. D. Herbert
Lt.-Col. J. Gubbins
Lt.-Col. H. F. Cooke
Lt.-Col. H. Renny

CURACAO.

General Officer.	Aide de Camp.	Major of Brigade.
Gov. and Comm. of the Forces. M. Gen. J. Hodgson - - - -	Capt. Bozon, 15 F. - - - -	Capt. Williams, 7 W. I. R.

MADEIRA.

General Officer.	Aide de Camp.	Major of Brigade.
M. Gen. H. M. Gordon - - -	Capt. Dumas, 99 F.	
Town Major, Major F. M. Petrone		

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

General Officers.	Aides de Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Gov. and Comm. of the Forces. L.G. Sir J. F. Cradock, G.B.&C.	Lieut. Col. Jas. Foster, h. p.; Major W. Munro, h. p.; B. Maj. Thornton, 21 L. D.	
M. Gen. Hon. Rob. Meade - -		
M. Gen. Cockell, 5 F. - - -	Lieut. Raynsford, Royal Art. -	Capt. Ellis, 93 F.
M. Gen. Jos. Baird, 83 F. - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Capt. Renwick, 83 F.
Mil. Sec. - L. Col. Reynell, 71 F. D. Adj. Gen. B. Maj. Ble, Cape R. As. Ad. Gen. Lieut. Ha[illegible] 21 L. D. Dep. Q. M. G. L C Arbuthnot 5 W I R	As. Q. M. G. Lt. Underwood, 21 L. D. Dep. Bar. M. G. G. H. Dennis, Esq. Assist. Do. Lieut. Brown, 93 F. Do. Lieut. Hanson, Cap. R.	Town Maj. Lieut. Wiley, 83 F. Dep. Jud. Adv. Maj. Bates, 21 L. D.

EAST INDIES.

Presidencies.	General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Bengal.	*Commander in Chief.* Lt. Gen. Sir G. Nugent, Bt.	Cap. Hn. G. Fortescue, 4 G. B; Lieut. J. Fraser, 56 F.	
	Lt. Gen. F. Champagne	Capt. Merrick, 17 F. - -	Capt. Bristow, 3 Ceyl. Reg.
	M. Gen. Nightingall	Capt. Nixon, 17 F. - - -	
	M. Gen. J. S. Wood - - -	Capt. Bruton, 8 L. D. - -	
Madras	Lt. Gen. Hon. J. Abercromby	Captain Gregory, 59 F.; Lieut. Strechy, 65 F.	
	M. Gen. Wetherall - - - -	Captain Wetherall, 1 F.	
	M. Gen. W. Wilkinson - -	Lieut. Wade, 30 F. - -	
	M. Gen. Gillespie - - - -		
	M. Gen. Hare - - - - -		
Bombay.	Lieut. Gen. Hislop - - - -	Lieut. Wood, 2 F. - - -	Capt. C. Haynes, 47 F. -

Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*
Mil. Sec. Lt. Col. Murray, 4 C. R. Adj. Gen. Col. Sir W. G. Keir, h. p. Q. M. Gen. Lt. Col. Nicolls, 14 f. Dep. Q. M. Gen. L. Cl. Murray, L D Com. of Musters G. Dickson, Esq.	Mil. Sec. Dep. Adj. Gen. Lt. Col. Johnson, 86 f Com. of Musters, R. Yeldham, Esq. Dep. do. Wm. M'Leod, Esq.	Mil. Sec. Bt. Maj. Walker, 8 W. I. R.

CEYLON.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Gov. and Comm. of the Forces. Lieut. Gen. Rob. Brownrigg	Capt. Hardy, 19 f.; Capt. Willermin, B. Staff Co.; Capt. Brownrigg, 52 f.	
M. Gen. J. Wilson, 4 Ceyl. Reg.	Capt. Coxon, 1 Ceylon Regt.	

Military Secretary Captain Brownrigg, 52 foot.
Deputy Adj. Gen. Lieutenant Colonel Ross, 66 foot
Dep. Qr. M. Gen. L. Col. C. Edwards, 3 Ceyl. Rgt.
As. Qr. Mas. Gen. Capt. Pager, 3 Ceylon Regt.

As. Qr. Mas. Gen. Capt. Stewart, 3 Ceylon Regt.
D. Insp. Gen. of Col. Tr. L. Col. F. Hankey, 2 Cey. Reg.
Mil. Auditor Gn. of Acc. Lt. Col. Per. Fra. Thorne
Dep. Judge Adv. Lt. Col. T. W. Kerr, 2 Ceyl. Reg.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

General Officer.	Aide-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Commander of the Forces. Lt. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Kt.	Lieut. Morshead, Bourbon Regt.	Capt. A. Cameron, 87 f.

Dep. Adj. Gen. Lieut. Col. Lindsey, 22 F.
Assist. Adj. Gen. Captain Ashe, Bourbon Reg.
Mil. Sec.
Dep. Qua. Masr. Gen. Lieut. Colonel Nesbitt.

Assist. Ditto. - - Brev. Maj. Cullen, 22 Foot.
Insp. of Colon. Tr. Brev. Maj. Carroll, 69 Foot.
Town Major - - Captain Darby, 59 Foot.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

General Officer.	Aide de Camp.	Major of Brigade.
B. Gen. L. Macquarie, 73 F.		

WEST INDIES.

General Officers.	Aides-de-Camp.	Majors of Brigade.
Commander of the Forces. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. Barbadoes	Bt. Major B. Preedy, 90 f.; Captain Huxley, 70 f.; Captain Barallier, 101 f.; Captain Kelly, 64 f.	
M. Gen. Carmichael, Demerary	Lieutenant Carmichael, 18 f. -	Captain Imthurn, 60 f.
M. Gen. Hon. J. Brodrick - -		
M. Gen. W. Monro, Trinidad	Lieutenant G. Ramsay, 64 f. -	Captain Cassidy, 1 W. I. R.
M. Gen. A. Wood - St. Lucia	Lieutenant Wood, 63 f.	
M. Gen. G. W. Harcourt, St. Croix	Captain J. Gray, 8 W. I. R. - -	Captain Cooke, 96 f.
M. Gen. F. I. G. Maclean, St. Thomas	Captain F. Rowan, 4 W. I. R. -	
M. Gen. J. Croker, St. Vincent	Lieutenant Lynch, 25 f. - - -	Captain Frith, 3. W. I. R.
M. Gen. Sir C. Shiley, Barbadoes	Captain Hill, 6 W. I. R. - - -	Captain Joly, Y. L. I. V.
M. Gen. P. Benham, Surinam	Lieutenant Thornhill, 25 f. - -	Captain M'Intagart, 8 W. I. R.
M. Gen. G. W. Ramsay, Guadaloupe	Lieutenant Jarvis, 25 f. - - -	Captain Campbell, 3 W. I. R.
M. Gen. Stehelin, R. A. Barbadoes	Lieutenant Stehelin, 16 f.	
M. Gen. T. Barrow - St. Kitts	Captain Eddington, 6 W. I. R.	Captain Austin, 25 f.
M. G. J. Wood, - - - -		
M. Gen. T. Dunbar, - Tobago	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Captain M'Intyre, 3 W. I. R.
M. Gen. F. Delava		
M. Gen. J. Skinner, St. Martin's	Lieutenant Cosgrave, 25 f.	
M. Gen. L. Maclean, h. p. Barbadoes	Lieutenant Grant, 63 f.	
M. Gen. W. P. Clay, - Antigua	Lieutenant Forbes, 64 f. - - -	Capt. Burnett, 6 W. I. R.
M. Gen. C. Wale, - Martinique	Lieutenant Boyd, 63 f. - - -	Captain Staunton, 13 f.
M. Gen. J. Lindsey, - Dominica	Captain Hubbard, R. W. I. R. -	Captain Jack, R. W. I. R.
B. Gen. J. Murray, 96 f. Berbice		
B. Gen. R. Ainslie, 25 f. Grenada		

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	Lieut. Lowson, 90 f.	do.		Capt Warren, 3 W. I. R.	Demerary
	Lieut. Halfhide, 64 f.	do.	Dep. Ass. do.	Lieut. J. Johnston, 13 f.	Barbadoes
Adj. Gen.	M. Gen. G. W. Ramsay, 60 f.			Lt. J. Donaldson, 8 W. I. R.	Tobago
Dep. do.	Lieut.-Col. S. Berkeley, 16 f.	Barbadoes		Lieut. O'Keefe, 90 f.	St. Thomas
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	Captain Mills, Y. L. I. V.	Barbadoes		Lieutenant Allen, 64 f.	Demerary
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Major-General Hull, 6[illegible] f. - -	Captain Montgomery, 18 f. - -	Captain Clune, 55 f.
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OF THE

Military Panorama,

OR

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MARCH, 1813.

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PLAN

FOR THE FORMATION OF A CORPS OF PIONEERS.

ALTHOUGH it were not already ascertained how injurious to His Majesty's service may be the present system, and constant practice of ordering detachments of infantry to work the pickaxe, spade, shovel, &c. a mere investigation of the multifarious different operations which are to be recurred to in the course of a campaign, would suffice to point out the most urgent necessity of forming a *Corps of Pioneers,* whose service would, invariably, consist in repairing, widening, and levelling the roads for the passage of the columns, artillery, waggons, &c.; in cutting roads through a forest; in repairing*, or throwing bridges over a river, or, occasionally, in destroying bridges, or felling trees, to obstruct the march of the enemy, and retard for a material time the advance of their artillery, ammunition, &c.

During a siege, the pioneers, under the direction of engineers, should be employed about the mines, and all other works, according as circumstances may require; likewise, exclusively, in making gabions, palisades, fascines, &c.

It would be needless here to state that the corps of pioneers must always be near at hand, and in readiness to execute the orders trans-

* In the last dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, his Lordship says, "The enemy repaired the bridge at Toro at a much earlier period then I expected."—Because the enemy never appear in the field without having a sufficient number of Pioneers attached to the army or division.

mitted to them by the Commandant of the Staff, to march upon any service whatever.—It is not to be supposed that the said Commandant will order more men out than are absolutely requisite to complete the task prescribed.

Let it be clearly and generally understood, that an officer, or serjeant of the corps of Royal Engineers, is always to direct the work to be executed by the pioneers; and that every officer of this last-mentioned corps of pioneers, although he might hold a superior, either temporary or permanent rank, is, nevertheless, in duty bound to follow the directions of the former.

By this means the force of the line would never undergo unnecessary diminution; neither would the regulars be exposed to extra fatigue, or diverted from attending to their regimental duty. This service, besides, would be executed with more alacrity, acuteness, and expedition by the pioneers, who would know better what they were about, than by regulars, who might be totally unacquainted with the business

Recruits.—The recruiting of this proposed corps of pioneers would by no means interfere with that of the regiments of the line, since a man from one and twenty, (when he is not supposed to grow taller) to thirty-six or forty years of age, might be inlisted as a pioneer, provided he be sound and stout, though he stands only five feet high: even at that time of life, admitting that he was one or two inches taller, still he would not be qualified for a recruit in any of the marching regiments, and of course I must repeat it, his becoming a pioneer could not affect the recruiting service of the army. Many a brave fellow, who has already been refused, would heartily come forward again, when certain of his services being accepted in this way.—It is not improbable, but, within a very short period, in the Metropolis alone, a sufficient number of recruits of the above description, might be raised to form one or two battalions, of four companies each. Yet, in my opinion, it would be more advisable to procure recruits from the counties where the men are less enervated than those who have resided for some time in the capital; more inured to the requisite labour, and more accustomed to the management of the implements to be used by pioneers, consequently better qualified for that service.

Formation of the Staff of each Battalion.—One Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major-Commandant; one Pay-master; one Surgeon; one As-

sistant to ditto; one Armourer; one Blacksmith and Farrier; one Saddler and Harness-Maker; one Bugle-Major.—Each battalion to be composed of four companies.

Formation of a Company.—One Captain; one Lieutenant; two Sub-Lieutenants; one Serjeant-Major, Pay-master; one Corporal, Quarter-Master; eight Serjeants; sixteen Corporals, (acting Quarter-Master included); one hundred and sixty-eight Privates; two Bugles.—Total, two hundred men, officers included.

Out of this number, one hundred and eighty-four are to be supplied with divers implements, according to the best of their abilities, as they may have been employed prior to their enlistment. Let us then suppose that eighty-four are supplied with spades; forty-two with pickaxes and hatchets; forty-two with shovels: to which will be added eight carpenters; four wheelwrights; four blacksmiths.—Total, one hundred and eighty-four.

Serjeants and Corporals.—The serjeants, that most essential body of men, I would wish to be selected from amongst the corporals serving in the corps of Royal Engineers; as also the corporals of pioneers to be chosen from such men in the ranks, of the said corps of Royal Engineers, as are capable of drilling the recruits, which would be no very arduous task beyond teaching them a little marching, and how to load and fire, (as frequently as possible at a target) as, from the nature of their service, the pioneers are not likely to encounter the enemy, except, perhaps, when at work in a wood or forest, and then they will be supported by a detachment of sharpshooters, or in a like manner to the cavalry, when they go out to procure forage.

Pay.—The pay of the corps to be the same as in the infantry of the line: the carpenters, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, however, to receive the daily pay of corporals, and when employed in extra labour, to be paid in proportion, according to a particular regulation.

Uniform.—A deep green, or bark of tree colour jacket, with black mounting collar and cuffs: the buttons of the same colour as the jacket.—A short waistcoat, colour as above, not to be seen when the jacket is buttoned in front.—Pantaloons, colour as above, to be tied round the waist with black leather thongs:—*pro causa.*—Half gaiters, according to the pattern.—A water-proof leather cap, with two folds, from ear to ear, to be lowered in case of wet weather, so as to protect the pioneers against the rain, or drops from the trees

penetrating about their necks and shoulders: the space in front of the cap might be filled np with a plate, which, however, is deemed unnecessary, for this reason, that the men working in a stooping posture, their head-dress cannot be made too light, and that they are to be rendered as little conspicuous as possible.

Arms.—A short musket, no longer than a rifle, without being a rifle, to which will be fixed a short bayonet, and to be carried in the style of the sharp-shooters. A small cartouche box, containing sixteen, or twenty cartridges at most, fastened to a black belt tied round the waist with two thongs, over the waistband of the pantaloons.

Implements.—The various implements to be slung across the shoulders.

Observations.—Four waggons shall be allowed to each company, for the conveyance, 1st, of the timber of every description that may be wanted; 2d, of tools, &c.; 3d, of tents, kettles, &c.; 4th, of the forge and appendages thereof; 5th, of the baggage.

When at home, the senior serjeant-major of companies will act as serjeant-major to the battalion; and any other as may be selected by the Commandant of the corps, fill the situation of quarter-master.

In consequence of the organization of this new corps, all the best methods are combined of facilitating the advance and retreat of an army, which form the true basis of the Art of War.—Owing to the said organization and subdivisions, the corps may serve in a body, or be divided into detachments, as the battalions, brigades, companies, officers, non-commissioned rank and file can be equally divided by 8, 4, 2, so that the corps may act upon one single point, or be employed upon several at a time.—If proper care be taken to order only a proportionate number of the men to the work to be executed, whether they be divided into platoons, or into sections of a smaller number, their service will be accomplished, and the men allowed to enjoy necessary repose. The pioneers, when arrived at a given spot, are to pile their arms, so that in case of a surprise, they may fling their spades, &c. behind their backs, and become sharpshooters, stationing themselves behind the trees.

Detachments.—A detachment of less than fifty men, to be commanded by two serjeants, to superintend a proportionate number of corporals, and the privates at work.—A detachment from fifty men to eighty, to be commanded by a sub-lieutenant, four serjeants, and eight corporals.—A detachment of from eighty men to one hundred,

or upwards, to be commanded by one lieutenant, one sub-lieutenant, four serjeants, and eight corporals.—Lastly, if the whole company should be ordered out, the captain, then, and every subaltern, &c. must attend.

Guides.—In addition to the guides which a General, or Commanding Officer of a Division require from the Mayor, or any other of the Civil Authorities, I would recommend a certain number of guides to be attached to the corps of pioneers, who are well acquainted with the bye-roads, passes, defiles, &c. of the country. Double the number of those wanted should always be put in requisition, and examined severally, so that if their statements should not agree, or coincide perfectly, they might be detained till such times as others were procured.—These guides ought not to be inlisted, but discharged when arrived at a certain distance, according to their knowledge of the country, with a liberal remuneration, if they have proved faithful to their engagements; but in case of the reverse, let them be treated as spies.

Supplementary Observations.—It is customary with the French, who are abettors to the *Rights of Man*, whenever one of those guides (who march in the ranks) creates suspicion, to have him immediately stabbed or shot by the man on his right or left.

General and Regimental Orders.—More is to be obtained from those guides by fair promises and rewards, than by threats or ill usage; and if you make them well-wishers to your cause, they will inform you, before they are sent home, of the names and residence of those individuals who are most fit to be trusted.

In such a country as the Peninsula, for instance, monks in disguise, muleteers, woodmen, and smugglers especially on the frontiers, or in the vicinity of sea-ports, are the most proper men to become skilful guides. I deem it hazardous, however, at any time to supply them with mules or horses; but I think it advisable, especially if on a march at a short distance from the enemy, to have recourse to the most lenient measure of providing against their escape.

When on foreign service, the General, or Commanding officer of a division, may allow the companies of pioneers to recruit one hundred men above their complement, and grant temporary rank and pay to one serjeant and two corporals for every twenty-five men, who, in case a peace should take place, would resume their former rank in their respective companies, unless they had served a twelvemonth in the said capacity.

An officer who should join the corps with a complement of one hundred men, would be made captain-lieutenant, and entitled to appoint one sub-lieutenant, who, like himself, would hold temporary rank in the British army.

Observations.—The French have 2,800 pioneers to anarmy of 100,000 men; two battalions, of course, may do for the service of the British army in Spain, where the great majority of the nation are supposed to be friendly to the cause. Now, experience has taught that, at the end of a campaign, few out of the above-mentioned number of 2,800 survive. This circumstance must suffice to shew how essential it will be to have the recruiting service of such a corps constantly carried on with the most indefatigable activity, and of what importance the said corps must be in a military point of view. N. W. A.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION, NATURE, AND OBJECTS OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE sole object of this Institution is to distribute *Bibles* among the Sailors and Soldiers of the British Navy and Army.—It took its rise in the year 1780. Many naval and military officers of high rank in his Majesty's service, have, from time to time, made applications to the Society; and have, in the most satisfactory manner, expressed their approbation of its designs. From their own observation they have testified their conviction, that the Holy Scriptures, which teach men to be faithful servants to God, would teach them also to be faithful servants to their king and country: instructing them "to be strong and of good courage, to fear God and honour the king." They have therefore expressed their earnest desire to have the Bible put into the hands of their men, and have engaged to use their inflence to promote the views of the Society.

The claims of gratitude to our sailors and soldiers are great and commanding. We are indebted to them, under the providence of God, for our safety, our peace, and domestic enjoyments, which are purchased by their exertions. The maintenance of our laws, liberty, and religion; our freedom from attack, invasion, and civil tumult; and our very existence as a nation; are all preserved to us by the valour, the dangers, the wounds, the blood, and the lives of these brave and generous men. At every period, and in every state,

life is uncertain; but the lives of our valiant defenders are in peculiar danger; and if it becomes one man to be more immediately prepared for death than another, it is surely that man whose death may happen suddenly, in a moment. How much, then, is it our duty to endeavour to prepare them! Let us adopt the means of divine appointment; let us prepare them with the Holy Scriptures, which were "given by inspiration of God, and which are able to make them wise unto salvation."

By this chart the sailor will steer his course across the ocean of life, to the haven of eternal peace: by this invaluable directory, the soldier will pass through an host of enemies, and pursue victory till he is more than a conqueror. Where then is the Briton, who loves his king and his country, who will not cordially lend his aid to put the Bible into the hands of their intrepid defenders, and who will not add his prayers that the divine blessing may attend the gift? The Bible is the most invaluable of treasures. Never was vessel so richly freighted as that which brought the first Bible to the British shores. Secure in its own intrinsic excellency, it has stood the test of ages, it has defied the combinations of its enemies, and maintains to this day its exalted character, as the Revelation of the Most High God—the rule of faith and practice—the sovereign remedy of evil—and the unerring guide to present and everlasting happiness. Imagine a valiant soldier or sailor, after the labours of battle, taken prisoner in an enemy's land, or sorely wounded, or dying in the service of his country; with no eye to pity, no hand to relieve, no voice to soothe or administer consolation in his expiring moments. What a melancholy scene of agony and distress!

Imagine that this Society had presented him with a Bible, that he had before this adverse trial read therein, and learned the way of salvation, his duty to his God,—his obligations to his Redeemer—"that he had repented truly of his sins past, had attained a lively stedfast faith in Christ his Saviour, had amended his life," and by diligent practice of his duty to God and to man, had proved the sincerity of his faith, and the effects of true religion. With the divine supports of the Christian faith he can now meet adversity with resignation, he can die in the hope of endless felicity.

If in the distribution of a hundred bibles one such instance is produced, by the divine blessing, it will more than repay every exertion of expense and labour. At all events, we are assured that

the Bible is the book of God, and that "it is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." It will teach the defenders of Great-Britain, "that it is the Lord God whom the raging seas and stormy winds obey, that it is God who guideth the mariner through the trackless deep." It will teach them to pray to the Almighty "to inspire their captains and commanders, and all His Majesty's forces by sea and land, with valour and patience." It will instruct them, amidst all their perils and "hardships, whether in distant climates, or on their native soil, to shew forth, in their lives and actions, the united duties and graces of Christian Soldiers" or Sailors. It will instruct them to pray for their enemies; to treat the vanquished and the captives with lenity, kindness, and compassion; and, in a word, to ascribe success and victory to the God of battles; remembering "That it is the right hand of the Lord which is glorious in power; that it is the right hand of the Lord which dasheth in pieces the enemy."

As the Society engage to distribute only Bibles and Testaments, according to the authorized version, without note or comment, it is hoped that this consideration will tend to unite all good men, who regard the interest of true religion, in supporting an Institution, on the importance of which there can be no difference of opinion.

THE VISION OF DON RODERICK.

[Concluded from page 546.]

"WHO shall command Estrella's mountain-tide
Back to the source, when tempest-chafed, to hie?
Who, when Gascogne's vexed gulph is raging wide,
Shall hush it as a nurse her infant's cry?
His magic power let such vain boaster try,
And when the torrent shall his voice obey,
And Biscay's whirlwinds list his lullaby,
Let him stand forth and bar mine eagles' way,
And they shall heed his voice, and at his bidding stay.

"Else, ne'er to stoop, till high on Lisbon's towers
They close their wings, the symbol of our yoke,
And their own sea hath whelm'd yon red cross Powers!"—
Thus, on the summit of Alverca's rock,
To Marshal, Duke, and Peer, Gaul's Leader spoke.
While downward on the land his legions press,
Before them it was rich with vine and flock,
And smiled like Eden in her Summer dress;—
Behind their wasteful march, a reeking wilderness.

And shall the boastful Chief maintain his word,
Though Heaven hath heard the wailings of the land,
Though Lusitania whet her vengeful sword,
Though Britons arm, and Wellington command!
No! grim Busaco's iron ridge shall stand
An adamantine barrier to his force!
And from its base shall wheel his shattered band,
As from the unshaken rock the torrent hoarse
Bears off its broken waves, and seeks a devious course.

Yet not because Alcoba's mountain-hawk
Hath on his best and bravest made her food,
In numbers confident, yon Chief shall baulk
His Lord's imperial thirst for spoil and blood:
For full in view the promised conquest stood,
And Lisbon's matrons, from their walls, might sum
The myriads that had half the world subdued,
And hear the distant thunders of the drum,
That bids the bands of France to storm and havoc come.

Four moons have heard these thunders idly roll'd,
Have seen these wistful myriads eye their prey,
As famish'd wolves survey a guarded fold—
But in the middle path, a Lion lay!
At length they move—but not to battle-fray,
Nor blaze yon fires where meets the manly fight;
Beacons of infamy they light the way,
Where cowardice and cruelty unite,
To damn with double shame their ignominious flight.

O triumph for the fiends of Lust and Wrath!
Ne'er to be told, yet ne'er to be forgot,
What wanton horrors mark'd their wrackful path!
The peasant butchered in his ruined cot,
The hoary priest even at the altar shot,
Childhood and age given o'er to sword and flame,
Woman to infamy;—no crime forgot,
By which inventive dæmons might proclaim
Immortal hate to Man, and scorn of God's great name!

The rudest centinel, in Britain born,
With horror paused to view the havoc done,
Gave his poor crust to feed some wretch forlorn,
Wiped his stern eye, then fiercer grasped his gun.
Nor with less zeal shall Britain's peaceful son
Exult the debt of sympathy to pay;
Riches nor poverty the tax shall shun,
Nor prince nor peer, the wealthy nor the gay,
Nor the poor peasant's mite, nor bards more worthless lay.

But thou—unfoughten wilt thou yield to Fate,
Minion of Fortune, now miscalled in vain!
Can vantage-ground no confidence create,
Marcella's pass, nor Guarda's mountain chain?
Vain-glorious Fugitive! yet turn again!
Behold, where, named by some prophetic Seer,
Flows Honour's Fountain, as fore-doomed the stain
From thy dishonoured name and arms to clear—
Fallen Child of Fortune, turn, redeem her favour here!

Yet, ere thou turn'st, collect each distant aid;
Those chiefs that never heard the lion roar!
Within whose souls lives not a trace pourtray'd,
Of Talavera, or Mondego's shore!
Marshal each band thou hast, and summon more;
Of war's fell stratagems exhaust the whole;
Rank upon rank, squadron on squadron pour,
Legion on legion on thy foeman roll,
And weary out his arm—thou canst not quell his soul.

O vainly gleams with steel Agueda's shore,
Vainly thy squadrons hide Assuava's plain,
And front the flying thunders as they roar,
With frantic charge and tenfold odds, in vain!
And what avails thee that, for Cameron slain,
Wild from his plaided ranks the yell was given—
Vengeance and grief gave mountain-rage the rein,
And, at the bloody spear-point headlong driven,
Thy Despot's giant guards fled like the rack of heaven.

Go, baffled Boaster! teach thy haughty mood
To plead at thine imperious master's throne,
Say, thou hast left his legions in their blood,
Deceived his hopes and frustrated thine own;
Say, that thine utmost skill and valour shown
By British skill and valour were outvied;
Last say, thy conqueror was WELLINGTON!
And if he chafe, be his own fortune tried—
God and our cause to friend, the venture we'll abide.

But ye, the heroes of that well-fought day,
How shall a bard, unknowing and unknown,
His meed to each victorious leader pay,
Or bind on every brow the laurels won?
Yet fain my harp would wake its boldest tone,
O'er the wide sea to hail CADOGAN brave;
And he, perchance, the minstrel note might own,
Mindful of meeting brief that Fortune gave
'Mid yon far western isles that hear the Atlantic rave.

Yes! hard the task, when Britons wield the sword,
To give each Chief and every field its fame:
Hark! Albuera thunders Beresford,
And red Barossa shouts for dauntless Græme!
O for a verse of tumult and of flame,
Bold as the bursting of their cannon sound,
To bid the world re-echo to their fame!
For never, upon gory battle-ground,
With conquest's well-bought wreath were braver victors crown'd!

O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays
Who brought a race regenerate to the field,
Roused them to emulate their fathers' praise,
Temper'd their headlong rage, their courage steel'd,
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield,
And gave new edge to Lusitania's sword,
And taught their sons forgotten arms to wield—
Shivered my harp, and burst its every chord,
If it forget thy worth, victorious Beresford;

Not on that bloody field of battle won,
Though Gaul's proud legions rolled like mist away,
Was half his self-devoted valour shown,—
He gaged but life on that illustrious day;
But when he toiled those squadrons to array,
Who fought like Britons in the bloody game,
Sharper than Polish pike or assagay,
He braved the shafts of censure and of shame,
And, dearer far, than life, he pledged a soldier's fame.

Nor be his praise o'erpast who strove to hide
Beneath the warrior's vest affection's wound,
Whose wish, Heaven for his country's weal denied—
Danger and fate he sought, but glory found.
From clime to clime, where'er war's trumpets sound,
The wanderer went; yet, Caledonia! still
Thine was his thought in march and tented ground;
He dreamed 'mid Alpine cliffs of Athole's hill,
And heard in Ebro's roar his Lyndoch's lovely rill.

O hero of a race renowned of old,
Whose war-cry oft has waked the battle-swell,
Since first distinguished in the onset bold,
Wild sounding when the Roman rampart fell!
By Wallace' side it rung the Southron's knell:
Alderne, Kilsythe, and Tibber owned its fame,
Tummell's rude pass can of its terrors tell,
But ne'er from prouder field arose the name,
Than when wild Ronda learned the conquering shout of Græme!

But all too long, through seas unknown and dark,
(With Spenser's parable I close my tale)
By shoal and rock hath steered my venturous bark;
And land-ward now I drive before the gale,
And now the blue and distant shore I hail,
And nearer now I see the port expand,
And now I gladly furl my weary sail,
And, as the prow light touches on the strand,
I strike my red-cross flag, and bind my skiff to land.

THE GRAVE OF ROMANA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH, BY JOHN MITFORD, ESQ.

WARRIOR, say who lowly sleeps
In yonder fresh and nameless grave,
Where the wounded Soldier sleeps?
—'Tis the death-bed of the brave!

There ROMANA's ashes moulder,
Child of honour, free from stain:
Never did a nobler soldier
Fight and die for love of Spain!

Tell me not of RONCESVALLES,
Or who storm'd ARAXA's Hall,
Wrapt in flames ELGUIDA's Palace,
Tales of yore—and fables all!

Chieftain, first in gallant stories!
Fame and Truth thy deeds make known,
Spain in war will hail thy glories—
Other times shall raise thy stone!

List of the Officers in the Army Prisoners of War in France, on the 1st of Dec. 1812, by regiments.

3d Dragoon Guards, Captain G. T. Brice; Assistant-Surgeon J. Coleman.—1st or Royal Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Wyndham.—4th do. Captain J. L. Phillips.—9th do. Major Redmond Morres.—11th do. Captain Benjamin Lutyens; Lieut. Frederick Wood; Thomas Binney.—13th do. John J. Moss.—14th do. Captain *Hon.* Henry Percy; Lieut. E. P. Dormer.—15th do. John Penrice.—16th do. Lieut.-Col. Raymond Pelly; Captain J. H. Belli; Lieut. Baker.—23d do. Captain T. P. Howard; James Allen.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-Col. *Sir* William Sheridan; Captain F. M. Milman; Ensign William Stothert.—3d Guards, Lieut.-Col. George Hill; T. W. Gordon; Major T. Fotheringham; Captain Thomas Geils; Ensign W.

H. Scott.—1st or Royal Scots, Captain S. Godfrey; S. Spear.—3d or Buffs, Lieut. Chas. Jackson; Ensign W. Penefather.—4th do. Captain R. H. Shaw; Robt. Erskine; Lieut. G. Richardson; Edmund Fielde; Ensign William Graham; Quarter-Master T. Richards.—6th do. Captain T. W. Hewitt; Paymaster J. Butcher.—7th do. Lieut. and Adjt. W. E. Page; Lieut. Ricd. Kirwan; Robt. Muter.—9th do. Col. H. de Berniere; Capt. P. W. Lambert; Lieut. A. Simpson; G. Sanderson; M. Armstrong; Ensign R. G. Thompson; Edward Newenham; George L. Davis; Adjt. P. Sutton; Surgeon J. Johnson; Paymaster H. W. Hall.—10th Foot, Brevet-Major E. J. R. Green.—14th do. Lieut C. M. Brannan.—15th do. Captain Geo. Barrow; Ensign J. P. Seaven.—16th, J. P. de Loppinot.—20th do. Lieut. H. S. Craufurd.—21st do. Captain William Conran; Lieut. J. M'Nab; Aug. Mackay.—24th do. Major S. T. Popham; Captain C. Collis; Thos. Andrews; Lieut. Fras. Grant; Alex. Skeene.—26th do. Ensign C. Campbell; Wm. Laurie; Assistant-Surgeon A. Armstrong.—28th do. Lieut. Thos. Budd.—29th do. Capt. And. Patison; Lieut H. Birmingham.—30th do. Capt. Thos. Roberts; P. R. Hawker; Lieut. Robt. Howard; Ensign William Sullivan.—31st do. Capt. Geo. Coleman; Lieut. Geo. Beamish; A. Beamish; A. W. Gamble.—36th do. C. Moody.—38th do. Major Evans.—40th do. Ens. Burgess.—43d do. Capt. W. Morrison.—47th do. Capt. Mathews.—48th do. Capt. Campbell; Fras. Allman; Lieut. Elwood; Wm. Gilbert.—50th do. Thos. Ryan.—53d do. Brevet-Major T. M'Mahon.—57th do. Ensign Mat. Craufurd.—60th do. Capt. J. A. Wolff; G. H. Zulke; Lieut. Wm. Friess; Robt. Mitchell; Ensign L. F. V. S. Altenstien.—61st do. Capt. D. Goodsman.—63d do. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. John Stafford.—66th do. Capt. W. H. Stephens; Lieut. S. Car. Morris; Her. Morgan.—70th do. Capt. Thos. Congreve.—71st do. Lieut. Jas. Aaron Roy; Robt. Baldwin.—80th do. Lieut.-Gen. *the Hon.* Sir E. Paget.—83d do. Capt. T. Somerfield; James Reynolds; Lieut. J. Nicholson; Fras. Abell; Fras. Johnson; Thos. Boggie; Ensign Henry Letoller.—88th do. Colonel C. Callendar; Qr.-Master M. Collins.—89th, Major-General Lord Blayney; Lieut. Roger Sheeley; Ensign O. C. Watts; E. Moulson.—91st do. Captain T. H. Blair.—97th do. Lieut. G. Shipley.—98th do. Assistant-Surgeon A. Blake.—5th West India, Captain C. Reynolds.—6th do. Lieut. Jos. Wesh.—7th do. Lieut.-Col. Gage J. Hall.

King's German Legion.

2d Regt. of Dragoons, Lieut. and Adjt. G. Auhagen.—2d Light do. Cornet D. Schultz.—2d Batt. Light Infantry, Capt. A. Bosewell.—1st Batt. Line, Lieut. F. *Bar.* Goeben.—5th do. E. *Bar.* During.—Duke of Brunswick's Oels' Corps, Capt. Doebel; Lieut. Fred. Mosqua.

Recapitulation.

1 Lieut.-General, 1 Major-General, 2 Colonels, 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 38 Captains, 47 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet, 17 Ensigns, 3 Adjutants, 2 Paymasters, 2 Quarter-Masters, 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant-Surgeons.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

Sir,

PERMIT me to offer for your acceptance the inclosed Draft of a Proposal for a new Order of Knighthood.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. G. C.

The existence of the present three Orders of Knighthood prove the propriety of such institutions to reward the merit, and excite the emulation of our countrymen. It is rather singular, that with the immense increase of our army and navy of late years, that no idea should have been suggested, either for the enlargement of those already in existence, or the creation of new orders. This idea strikes us more forcibly at present, as the honor of common knighthood, and, the last batch of baronets now enables us to add, common baronage has been in a measure tarnished by its having been so profusely demanded. Such is the nature of our constitution, and the ease of access to our sovereign, that it is next to impossible to refuse—hence it is not in his power to prevent its degradation as a *military* badge.

In the perusal of the lists of knights and baronets we see evident proofs of the deficiency of a real military order. If we look to the first, we find, in the same list, and in the same rank, Sir Thomas Williams of the Navy, and Sir John Eamer of Cheapside, grocer and tea-dealer.—If we look to the second, we find Sir Edward Pellew with the oilman Sir Charles Price—Sir Thomas Hardy with Sir Charles Flower.

By these observations no offence is intended to the commercial world; nor is it proposed that a stop should be put to the granting patent of nobility to men who are either indebted to their saving knowledge of *l. s. d.* their dashing speculations; their lucrative contracts; or, as in the recent case of a chief magistrate, their superabundant folly; for their rank in life, or station in society. If, like the Duke of Rutland's Boniface, they choose to be *sirred*, and their wives to be *my ladied*, let them enjoy the honor.

But neither themselves or the world will attempt to put the merits of the Williams and the Eamers—the Prices and the Pellews—the Hardys and the Flowers upon the same level.

Under a conviction of the general propriety of these observations, it is proposed that a new order shall be created, the rank given to which shall place our soldiers and sailors above our shopkeepers.

In the heraldic honors lately granted to Lord Wellington, we find the Union Cross is to be quartered in his arms. There remains a Saint who has been much neglected, and a Saint, one of whose sons immortalized the British name in the fields of Agincourt.

Novelty of institution reduces the desire of attainment. This argument would bear against a new order of merit, of the lion, or the eagle, or any other, and particularly as so many new orders have recently been created in Europe.

Therefore, it is proposed that we avail ourselves, not only of the victories of Henry, but make his Patron Saint the Saint of the order that is now to be created, to reward the gallantry and illustrate the achievements of his successors. We shall also gratify that part of the British dominions that gave title to the first subject of the land. St. David shall bestow his honors as well as St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

The correctness of these observations may or may not be doubted, but no one can deny that our army and navy have not only given us a favorable opportunity, but loudly call, by their valorous achievements, in every quarter of the world, for the establishment of a new order.

Hence, to recapitulate, let a new order be created, and St. David be the Patron Saint—let the Heir Apparent be next the Sovereign in rank (or chief of the order as Prince of Wales)—let its honours be confined to Military Men—let it consist of a number adequate to that of the army; and, finally, let us hope that the gallant Wellington would dignify it by an acceptance of its first badge. G. C.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

Sir,

I HAVE perused with much pleasure the very excellent paper in No. 4, of your interesting, well-conducted work, on the transfer of the services of the Regular Militia to any part of Europe *; such a plan seems, in the present state of the war in the Peninsula, to be absolutely necessary; and the writer has treated it in a very clear and proper manner. In many of his observations I completely agree; but differ with him in some points.—I am much at a loss to know, if the militia leave the kingdom, how our sea-ports are to be garrisoned, and the immense number of French prisoners now in England, guarded: in my opinion, part, half, at least, of the Regular Militia, must remain for these purposes; for if it be extended to employ the Local Militia in that way, I greatly fear it will never answer: they cannot be withdrawn from their homes and trades for a greater length of time than a few weeks, without distressing themselves, and the country, which depends on their services, as labourers, mechanics, and servants, in a degree that would be quite insupportable.

In many counties the Local Militia service was very unpopular, but the worst was no doubt got over, and I had hoped there would have been little difficulty found in getting the same men to come forward again for four years more; but I find this is far from being generally the case.—I cannot therefore help regretting very much, that the system is to be persevered in.—A new set of men must be obtained *by ballot*,—they assemble for a fortnight in the twelve months, and are drilled, over-drilled into complete disgust with becoming soldiers, for, that it has been so, is evident from the few recruits they have afforded since the system was tried: that it does good in any other way, (now that the fear of invasion is completely at an end) would, I think, be hard to prove; it has, in fact, been considered an oppressive, disgusting service, by the country at large: for officers *of any kind* for less proper ones, were in many places not to be procured. I cannot, therefore,

* Vide " Observations on the Military Systems of the British Empire."

suppose it is intended to make these corps of Local Militia do any garrison duty; constituted as they are at present they are totally unfit for this purpose, and, by attempting to protract their period of service beyond a few weeks, the whole community, as well as the Local Militia-men themselves, must, as I before observed, be subjected to the greatest hardships and inconveniency. It has occurred to me that the regular Militia, in the first instance, might be allowed to extend their services *out of Britain*; and I do not mean merely to Europe—perhaps some difficulty might be found, both with officers and men, if they were required to serve *only* in the Peninsula: my idea is, that many regiments which would *not* volunteer for Spain would do so for Sicily, Malta, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Halifax, or Canada, Guernsey, Jersey, &c.: by allowing them to serve on any of these stations you acquire the services of the Regular Regiments now there, for the Peninsula. There are many reasons why the Militia (part at least) might prefer the stations just mentioned, and I am sure Lord Wellington will prefer receiving the regulars, where he must find, if not better men, certainly better officers. Should this plan take effect, instead of Local Militia I would propose raising 2d Battalions of Regular Militia to be composed of half the number of the 1st Battalion, and these men positively not to be sent out of the kingdom, except with their own consent: these corps would soon be serviceable for common garrison duty, and, if well officered, which ought to be particularly attended to, would be of great use, and a much lighter burden to the different counties than the present system of Local Militia, of which I confess I am no admirer. The Regiments of Regular Militia, going on Foreign Service, might be converted into regiments of the line (with their own consent) to serve until a peace as circumstances admitted.—Yours, DIOMEDES.

HINTS

For the Improvement of the Militia of Great Britain, December 10, 1812.

1st. It is proposed that the whole of the Militia of England, Scotland, and Wales, be numbered by battalions, without respect to the number of battalions produced by Cities or Counties.

2d. That Cities or Counties should be so joined, or sub-divided, as the case may be, that each will produce a battalion of 1000 privates, or nearly so.

3d. That each regiment should have one Grenadier, one Rifle, and eight Light Infantry Companies.

4th. That each Company should consist of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant-Major, 5 other Serjeants, 8 Corporals, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer, 1 Bugler, 5 Tradesmen or Pioneers, and 90 Private Soldiers:—total 112, including Non-commissioned Officers and music.

5th. That the Staff of each regiment should consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 1 Serjeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Master-Serjeant, 1 Ser-

jeant as Armourer, 1 Serjeant as Paymaster's Clerk, 1 Serjeant as Adjutant's Clerk, and 1 Serjeant as Regimental Schoolmaster; who should be considered distinct from the above Officers of Companies.

6th. That the five men per Company, denominated Tradesmen or Pioneers, should answer the purposes of Shoemakers, Pioneers, Hospital Orderlies, Adjutant's Batt-horse Man, and Servants for Officers—Servants to do duty with their masters.

7th. That no Band of Music be allowed to Militia Regiments in the field, or on duty; but that the fifers and buglers may be trained and permitted to act as such in private; on all parades, &c. &c. they should appear in their proper capacities.

8th. That no regiment be brought into or contiguous to its own County or City, when on *Actual Service*.

9th. That every Militia Regiment be equally well drilled in the regulated manœuvres for heavy as well as light battalions.

10th. That the Grenadier Companies, and also the Rifle Companies of ten contiguous regiments, be brigaded together annually, or as often as may be convenient, and well trained in the duties of their respective services.

11th. That light arms be in possession of each regiment for the use of the fifers and buglers, if required.

12th. That the barrels of all arms be browned; the locks and ramrods sanguined, and the bayonets, and all the brass work to be bright; the arms much lighter than at present—the bayonet four inches longer, and to fix on with a spring.

13th. That the whole of the accoutrements be of the same pattern as those used by the 95th Regiment of the Line; except that the belts for the Grenadiers be white, and also those of the eight Light Companies.

14th. That the knapsacks of all the Militia Regiments be nearly the colour of the privates' coats for the Grenadier and Light Companies, and black for the Rifle, and marked with the regiment in the centre; the crown over it, and Militia in a half circle under it, in black letters on a yellow ground.

15th. That the haversacks be of the same materials, and marked similar to the knapsacks, and that the canteens be of tin.

16th. That there be supplied for each lock a water-proof leather cover.

17th. That the pouches be of strong tin, covered with leather, and the upper leather to be pliable, not stiff as at present.

OFFICERS' ARMS AND APPOINTMENTS.

18th. That all mounted Officers' swords, belts, spurs, sashes, sword-knots, and pouches, should be of the same pattern as that for Light Dragoon Officers, according to the present regulation, but gilt mounting instead of steel, &c. &c.; their horse appointments also the same as Light Dragoons, except the hoosing, which should remain as now ordered, but of yellow cloth, with silver lace, with a red stripe between; the number of the regiment embroidered at the corners, the crown over, with an M. under the number.

19th. That the Officers of Companies should have gilt mounted swords, of the pattern now in use in the 52d Regiment of the Line.

20th. That the Officers of Companies should all wear pouches, a short pair of pistols (musket bore) and the Belts of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry Companies be white, and those of the Rifles black.

Dress, &c. &c.

21st. That the Militia be clothed in red (the Rifle Companies in grey, with black facings) and faced with yellow; the privates' lace white, with one red stripe.

22d. The whole of the mounted and Company Officers to wear jackets, single breasted, and laced with silver in the manner of the privates, with wings of similar shape to the men, but with the addition of two silver epaulletes for the Field Officers, and one for the Adjutant.

23d. That the caps should be according to the present regulation, with the addition of the peak being continued round, similar in shape to a round hat *(or round hats to be worn)* green feathers or tufts for the whole, except the Grenadiers, who should have white.

24th. That the whole wear grey trowsers and black half-gaiters during the Winter months, and white ticken during the Summer; the Officers white or grey pantaloons and half-boots.

25th. That the whole of the buttons, belt-plates, as also the colours, have no device whatever except the number of the regiment, the crown, and the letter M. on them.

26th. That the Paymaster, Quarter-master, Surgeon, and Assistant, wear long single-breasted coats, with a silver epaullete and cocked hat—grey pantaloons, black waist-belt, and swords same as present regulation; the Surgeon and Assistant with black feathers, the Paymaster and Quarter-master with white and red, same as at present.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING PROPOSITIONS.

1st. On the first proposition I have to remark that numbering the regiments in the mode pointed out will prevent confusion when regiments of the same name or county do duty together.

2d. The great utility of battalions being nearly equal in strength for all duties in garrison and the field, requires no comment or explanation, even to men not versed in Military tactics.

3d. I propose that the great body of the Militia should be Light Infantry, with one-tenth Rifles, as I am confident troops of this description would be of most service in this close country in the event of invasion, and one-tenth should be Grenadiers, as not only will they improve the appearance of the other nine companies, by withdrawing these over-sized men from among them, but that these men may be employed on such services as are better adapted to them.

4th. I consider two Officers fully sufficient for the duty of one Company, more would add expence without utility, and an augmentation of Non-commissioned Officers I conceive to be absolutely necessary.

5th. The Staff officers should never hold double commissions, or have any thing whatever to do with the duty of the Companies.

6th. I am averse to the withholding soldiers from duty as servants, for it ruins them as soldiers, and, for the whole of the officers of Militia, 2998 men would be employed as servants, and be useless to the service, allowing but one to each of the present effective officers—many employ two, and some three, and Regimental Messes generally employ from two to three men, besides the Serjeant that holds the mess.

7th. Bands of Music take one private per company from duty, and a Serjeant per regiment, which will be for the present number 687 privates, and about 90 Serjeants, which with servants make a total of 3775 idlers.

8th. Bringing a regiment near home causes much idleness, and endless claims for furlows.

9th. Regiments should be trained to all manner of services.

10th. The Grenadier and Rifle Companies cannot be well trained unless brigaded—no proper instruction can be given them acting as single companies.

11th. This I propose that there may be no idle hands in case of emergency.

12th. The browning the barrels of firelocks tends to preserve them on service; and the present bayonets I consider too short and liable to be forced off the barrel.

13th. I consider the cross-belts as very oppressive in warm weather, and tend to force the wet or perspiration through the mens' clothing, but particularly the pressure on the mens' breasts is most injurious, and prevents exertion and respiration.

14th. The knapsacks being similar in colour with the cloathing, will not only look well, but deceive your enemy.

15th. The present haversacks will neither keep the men's necessaries or provisions dry, which ever they may contain; and the present canteen falls into pieces when it is empty and exposed to the heat of the sun.

16th. A firelock becomes useless so long as the lock is wet; that should consequently be kept dry.

17th. The present pouches are too heavy, and the upper cover is so stiff that the ammunition cannot be easily got at, and the leather cracks in being forced open: the top being of pliable leather, and a tin cover that will easily open and shut, will preserve the cartridges from wet, and be conveniently got at, by the pouch being before instead of behind as at present.

OFFICERS ARMS AND APPOINTMENTS.

18th. All appointments for infantry officers of the present pattern are very inconvenient, but most so for the mounted officers, particularly the shoulder-belt and frog, and straight-pointed swords, and which have long since been exploded from the cavalry service, and by all General Staff Officers.—No man can be worse prepared for service than a mounted officer with infantry appointments.

19th. Gilt-mounted swords are better than steel, to prevent rust, and swords a little bent at the point are best.

20th. All officers should have pistols on service, to protect themselves at close quarters against foot or horsemen, and short pistols not being of use but on cases of this nature, no apprehension need to be felt that officers may

be drawn away from their duty by firing at an enemy, as is supposed they would if fusees were allowed.

DRESS, &c. &c.

21st. I propose that the Militia should be known by yellow facings, and which should be dispensed with in the line; or the Militia to be red facings, leaving all the other colours as marks of honor and distinction for the line.

22d. All officers should be dressed as like the men of their corps as possible, except the quality of the materials; so that it would prevent their being picked off in action.

23d. By the continuation of the leather round the caps, the wet will be thrown out of the neck, and beyond the collar of the coat; and in adopting a round hat, both utility and economy will be used.

24th. All devices are honorary emblems, and should be reserved for rewarding regiments of the line.

25th. Those officers being of the civil departments should not be habited like the fighting part of the corps.—In other services they are often in plain dresses, as private persons.

DISCIPLINE OF THE MILITIA.

It is proposed that the discipline of the Militia should be assimulated to actual service, as much as possible, both for the sake of instructing the men previous to their volunteering into the line, and in case of an invasion.

They should be brigaded as often as possible, under active and intelligent Generals, with a proper Staff. Every opportunity should be embraced of moving them in large bodies across the country, as if in face of an enemy. This to the Militia will be a most essential practice, who never have had an opportunity of acting or moving, except in very limited numbers, or on smooth fields or gravelled parades; and without frequent practice of this description, it will be found, on the day of trial, that with the best possible intentions their efforts will not be effectual. Confusion, and consequently dismay, will inevitably follow, from want of being habituated to movements which are unavoidable in front of an enemy.

The whole should be trained to heavy as well as light manœuvres.

Another great advantage would arise from a constant and active employment of the Militia, viz. the soldiers of this service would not find themselves so very much at ease as they at present do, and which is so very different from the life of a line soldier, that they are deterred from volunteering. Keep them busy, and as much employed as possible, and then the changing from one service to the other will be of much less moment to them.

Generals commanding districts, should see that Commanding Officers of Regiments do not unnecessarily indulge their men, and carry on so relaxed a discipline as is the case with many corps; so much so as to operate very materially against the volunteering into the line.

THE VOLUNTEERING OF THE MILITIA

Into the line appearing to be the only source (or nearly so) now left, from whence our regiments can procure a supply of men, every step should be taken to forward the volunteering system.

1st. I therefore propose that the Local Militia be reduced to one fourth of its present nominal strength, and formed into battalions of 1000 men each, with a proportion of officers,—same as I propose for the Regular Militia.—The present numbers of this force being six times that of the Regular Militia, and that service excluding the men from being called upon to serve in the Regular Militia, causes great difficulty in finding men when an augmentation is ordered, and the best and fittest men belong to these Local Regiments.

2d. I propose to ballot annually for 30,000 men to the Regular Militia, to be equally distributed to the 60 regiments; and a volunteering into the line of an equal number.

4th. That in order to forward the militia volunteering, an allowance to each man's family should be made, same as at present given to ballotted men, and that every man, without restriction, should be at liberty to volunteer, at stated periods, non-commissioned officers and drummers excepted, who should have the permission of their colonel; and that the recruiting parties of all regiments should be permitted, at these volunteering periods, to intermix with the militia-men.

5th. That General Officers make it their especial business to see that no discouragement be given to volunteering; but, on the contrary, they report to the Commander-in-Chief any discouragement they may perceive; or, indeed, any want of zeal in the different corps in forwarding it as much as possible—particularly by the Field Officers and Staff of the regiments.

I consider the allowance to the families of men who volunteer into the line, to be of the most essential service in forwarding this system. Men of that class of society who become soldiers, seldom pass the age of twenty-five without marrying; and it is not therefore to be expected that without a security for the maintenance and support of his wife and children, any man will adopt that way of life so very disadvantageous for a married man.

A comparison of the two services as they now stand, will shew what little inducement there is for the militia-man to volunteer. The line soldier,—subject to foreign service, attended with fatigue, many and various dangers, has every claim on his country to provide for his family; and without this advantage we certainly never will get men into that service, *voluntarily*, to the number absolutely necessary.

I cannot consider the service of the militia can in any but the two following instances, be ever an equivalent for the expense they put the nation to, viz. first, in the event of a sudden invasion of this kingdom; and, secondly, in training and producing men to fill up the regiments of the regular army.

The volunteering would be forwarded much more by giving ensigncies in the line to deserving serjeants of militia, than to ensigns or any officers of that service; as it is well known that a serjeant can influence triple the number of men to accompany him, to that which an officer can.

It is also very injurious to the volunteering system in many corps, that the officer who is to be recommended, is not fixed upon by his Colonel, or other

Commandant, previous to the commencement of the volunteering; nor is he permitted to use either his influence or his money in procuring volunteers. Another injury attends this system, viz. Not appointing or allowing the officer to name a corps for volunteering to, that he might induce the men to choose it.—He is not at liberty to choose his regiment, agreeable to the present practice, until there have been fifty men given to the line, and even then he may not be appointed to the regiment he asks for, or that he may have procured men for.

I never could perceive the utility of two Majors, or indeed of one, except to take the command of the regiment when the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel were absent, for the whole of the original intended duty of the Major is now done by the Adjutant, who is recompensed with 8s. 6d. daily.

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. That the equalizing the whole of the militia, by forming 60 regiments instead of 90, and of equal strength, or nearly so, must be of essential assistance in field movements and garrison duty, as will appear to every man of moderate military knowledge.

The different establishments of corps at present being from 150, or even under that, to 1200 or more, renders it extremely inconvenient when brought together in any numbers, either for garrison or field duties.

2d. There is still a greater consideration for this new formation of the militia forces into 60 regular battalions of 10 companies each, which is the consequent saving of the public money that must arise from the reduction of so many unnecessary officers, and saving of contingent allowances.—The Staff of small corps are fully as much expense as those of large regiments, and the contingent allowances nearly so.

3d. Ensigns in the militia are unnecessary; one subaltern officer per company is quite enough for every description of service that can be demanded of the militia; for serjeants of militia are always sufficiently trust-worthy to take charge of the guards that custom has hitherto placed under command of subalterns.—The former are generally steady men, the subalterns are often wild and thoughtless boys.

There are at present 90 corps of militia in Great-Britain, and when an augmentation takes place, an unnecessary addition of Field Officers and Subalterns are also made, which only adds expense without the smallest utility.

5th. Sixty regiments, of 1000 men each, can, without inconvenience, take 3, 4, or 500 more men upon an augmentation, particularly as they will be reduced quickly by volunteering into the line.

6th. The following table will shew the sums to be saved by the new formation, exclusive of the advantages gained by this more compact form of corps.

Distribution of the Militia of Great-Britain into Sixty Regiments of 1000 *men each ; shewing the Number of Officers on the present, and the proposed Establishment, and the Number to be reduced, with the saving to be made therefrom, and by different Contingencies.*

Effective Numbers on the 1st Dec. 1812.		Proposed Numbers for 60 Regts.	Numbers of each Rank to be reduced; stating the Pay of each daily.	Amount saved Annually. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonels -	77	60	17 Colonels, at 22s. 6d. per day	6,955	12	6
Lt.-Colonels	90	60	30 Lt.-Cols. - 15s. 11d. - -	8,464	7	6
Majors - -	120	60	60 Majors - - 14s. 1d. - -	15,421	5	0
Captains -	687	600	87 Captains - 9s. 5d. - -	14,951	6	3
Lieutenants	856	600	256 Lieut. - - 6s. 6d. - -	30,368	0	0
Ensigns -	687		687 Ensigns - 5s. 3d. - -	65,823	3	9
Paymasters -	90	60	30 Paymasters 15s. 0d. - -	8,212	10	0
Adjutants -	99	60	39 Adjutants - 8s. 6d. - -	6,049	17	6
Qr.-Masters	78	60	18 Qr.-Masters 6s. 6d. - -	2,135	5	0
Surgeons -	89	60	29 Surgeons - 11s. 4d. - -	5,998	3	4
As.-Surgeons	125	60	65 As.-Surgeons 8s. 2d. - -	9,687	14	2
			87 Non-effectives to Colonels at 6d. per company per day -	793	17	6
			30 Reduced Corps contingencies, at 55l. per annum - - -	935	0	0
			87 Comp. contingencies reduced, at 56l. 10s. per ann. each -	4,915	10	0
			39 Adjutants' Horses' Forage, at 2s. daily - - - - - -	1,423	10	0
		38 Officers to each Corps.	29 Surgeons' Horses' Forage, at 1s. 3½d. - - - - -	683	12	3½
			Total Annual Saving -	182,818	14	9½

MILES VETERANUS.

CAPTAIN WYNDHAM AND THE BRIGHTON PRINTER.

WE have extracted the following statement from the public journals, and, in giving it also publicity, we are desirous of remarking, that as the authors of libels are always certain of meeting with the punishment their infamy deserves, when an appeal is made to the courts of justice, it is matter of regret that Captain Wyndham, by taking personal vengeance of this Brighton printer, should have rendered himself amenable to the laws of his country.—We are aware how much the gallant Officer's feelings must have been outraged by the unprincipled attack upon the fame and character of the woman to whom he was about to be united by the tenderest ties; and however incumbent it is upon members of the military profession to pay a proper deference to the laws, yet there are few gentlemen in the army who would not have acted in the same manner, and would willingly have sacrificed a trifling sum for the gratification of horsewhipping an unworthy member of society.

In the Court of King's Bench, on the 26th January, 1813, the Solicitor-General, on the part of the defendant in this case, stated, that he was in attendance to

receive the judgment of the court, and prayed that his case might now be disposed of, the corps to which he belonged being under orders to go to the continent.

Captain Wyndham was accordingly called into court, when the charge in the indictment against him, in which he had suffered judgment to pass by default, was read. Our readers will recollect an article which appeared some time ago in the Brighton Herald, under the title "Faux Pas in High Life," in which some gross reflections are thrown upon a young lady, the daughter of a general officer, and a gentleman, an Officer of Hussars, who is represented as having paid his addresses to her, and to be desirous of an union, to which the earl, his father, would by no means consent. For this publication the printer, —— Flint, had a criminal information filed against him, as for a libel on Miss Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Lord C. H. Somerset, in which he suffered judgment to go by default, and for which he had since received the judgment of the court. The charge against Captain Wyndham was, that on the fourth day after the publication in question made its appearance, he called on Flint, accompanied by another gentleman, and, on being denied the satisfaction of knowing who the author of the publication in question was, he being thoroughly satisfied that Miss Somerset was the lady, and himself the gentleman alluded to, struck Flint several blows on the head and shoulders with a small horsewhip which he had in his hand, and then retired.

Affidavits were this day read, made by the prosecutor himself, and by the surgeon who attended him after the castigation he had received; the prosecutor stating, that Captain Wyndham called upon him, in a sort of disguise, being dressed in coloured cloaths, and wrapped up in a great coat; that he first asked him who was the author of the publication alluded to, whom he refused to give up, on which the defendant struck him several blows about his head and then ran away.—The surgeon swore that the blows were very violent; one, in particular, behind the ear, which, if it had extended half an inch farther, must have been attended with dangerous, if not with fatal consequences.—The affidavits on the other side were made by the defendant himself, who stated, that at the time the publication in question appeared, he had been paying honourable addresses to Miss Somerset, and that, seeing no cause to doubt that that lady and he were the persons alluded to in the publication, he, immediately after his attention was called to it, waited upon Mr. Flint, the printer, accompanied by Captain Seymour, for the purpose of learning who was the author of the paragraph, which information being denied him, he, in the heat and irritation of the moment, struck the prosecutor several blows with his fist, and with a small hand whip. He also swore that he had served his country for several years; that he was at present a Captain in the 10th Hussars; that the troop he commanded was at this moment under orders to embark for Spain; that he believed they would embark to-morrow; and that, if he was not suffered to accompany them, it would not only be attended with considerable inconvenience to the public service, but also with considerable hardship to himself, as he must, in that event, bear his own expences to Spain.—The affidavit of Captain Seymour, who accompanied Captain Wyndham, was to a similar effect. He and Colonel Palmer also swore that they had known Captain Wyndham for years, and had uniformly remarked him to be distinguished for a kind and benevolent temper, not at all tinctured with violence or outrage.

Mr. Courthorpe and Mr. Brougham, for the prosecution, while they were far from denying that the publication, which they had no doubt had given rise to the assault in question, was one of the most gross and infamous nature, and one which

might have been supposed to awaken feelings of indignation in the breast of the defendant, still argued, that the offence was one which, though not in its origin, yet, in its nature, was attended with aggravated circumstances. The surgeon swore that one of the wounds was such as, if it had extended half an inch farther, might have occasioned fatal consequences; and besides this, it could not be alledged that the defendant had acted from the impulse of the moment, he having allowed four days to elapse from the appearance of the publication before the assault complained of was committed. In addition to these circumstances, the defendant had the honour to belong to a profession, whose peculiar duty it was to protect, not to violate the law.

Mr. Solicitor-General, for the defendant, while he admitted that his client had acted wrong, in not trusting to the laws of his country, for the punishment of the wrong, under which a noble lady, to whom he was then tenderly attached, and with whom he was now more closely united, as well as himself suffered, submitted that in the circumstances of the case, the offence committed by him was of a very trivial nature indeed, when the aggravating circumstances which had occasioned it were fully weighed. That the defendant had not been actuated by the feelings of the moment had been inferred from this, that a period of four days had been allowed to intervene from the time of the publication; yet, was it not quite possible for the defendant, all this time, to have been ignorant of any such publication having taken place, till the very moment when he went to demand who was the author of it?

Mr. Justice Grose, in pronouncing the sentence of the court, expressed his abhorrence at the scandalous and abominable publication which had given rise to the breach of the peace committed by the defendant in the present instance. However gross it might be, still, however, that could be no excuse to the defendant for not leaving the punishment of that libel to the laws of the country. In presuming to take upon himself the right of punishing the printer, thereby taking the law into his own hands, he had been guilty of a breach of that law, for which he was now called on to receive judgment. The court regretted to see a man of his rank and profession so circumstanced, but still the peace must be protected; and, in the whole circumstances of the case, the sentence of the court upon him was, that he do pay a fine of 50l. to the king, and be committed to the custody of the marshal till said fine be paid.

The defendant bowed to the court, paid his fine, and retired.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts-Martial.

(Regularly continued from page 480.)

The following Minute of Proceedings at a General Court-Martial, held at Gallegos, in Spain, the 24th of August, 1811, on Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Basil Cochrane, of the 36th Regiment, will, we have no doubt, prove highly acceptable and interesting in the perusal to our Military readers. The Documents which were delivered to the Court at its first meeting; the Evidence received, with the whole of the Correspondence and Papers produced in the course of the Proceedings, are here given in regular order.

Malha da Sorda, May 17, 1811.—Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith, by command of Brigadier-Gen. Burne, a letter from the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Gen. of the division, together with copy of a letter from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces of the 15th inst. to Major-Gen. Campbell. And the Brigadier-General directs that you will be pleased to comply with the instructions contained in the Dep. Ass. Adj. General's letter to him, in returning the copy of Lord Wellington's letter, with the signature of every officer present with your regiment affixed thereto.

The Officer Commanding the 36th Foot. P. M. HOBART, Brig.-Major.

Malha da Sorda, May 17, 1811.—Sir, In transmitting the enclosed letter to you, the Major-Gen. can add nothing to the very impressive and important observations of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, which, he trusts, will have the desired effect. He requests that you will be pleased to direct copies to be given to the Commanding Officers of each regiment in your brigade, which are to be returned to you, with the signature of every officer present with the regiment affixed to them.

Brig.-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. J. B. ACHMUTY, D. A. A. Gen.

Villa Famosa, May 15, 1811.—Sir, Adverting to your report of the transactions of the morning of the 11th inst. in the pursuit of the garrison of Almeida, I have to state, that nothing has given me more concern than the conduct of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, of the 36th regiment.

When the enemy had passed the bridge of Barba del Puerco, the further pursuit of the troops was useless, and every step taken beyond the point, to which the Lieut.-Col. was ordered to proceed, was one of risk to the officers and men under his command, from which the retreat was next to impossible.

The Lieut.-Col. did not possibly know that the whole of the 2d Corps d'Armée was at St. Felices, but a short distance from the Barba del Puerco; and, upon hearing the firing, formed upon the Agueda, to protect the retreat of these troops. He knew, however, that the garrison of Almeida, although perhaps in disorder, were a body far superior in number to those he had under his command, and he did not know what troops were in St. Felices to support them. His advance, therefore, and his passage of the Bridge, was an imprudence to which all the losses of the day must be attributed.

The frequent instances which have occurred lately of severe loss, and, in some instances, of important failure, by officers leading the troops beyond the point to which they were ordered, and beyond all bounds, such as the loss of the prisoners taken in front of the village of Fuentes, on the 3d and 5th inst.—the loss incurred by the 13th Light Dragoons, at and near Badajoz, on March 25,—the severe loss incurred by the troops in the siege of Badajoz, on the right of the Guadiana, on the 10th inst.—and the loss incurred by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, on the 11th inst.—have induced me to determine to bring before a General Court-Martial, for disobedience of orders, any officer who shall, in future, be guilty of this conduct.

I entertain no doubt of the readiness of the officers and soldiers of the army to advance upon the enemy, but it is my duty, and that of every General and other officer in command, to regulate the spirit, and not to expose the soldiers to contend with unequal numbers, in situations disadvantageous to them; and, above all, not to allow them to follow up trifling advantages, to situations in which they can-

not be supported, and from which their retreat is not secured, and in which they incur the risk of being prisoners to the enemy they had before beaten. The desire to be forward in engaging the enemy is not uncommon in the British army: but that quality which I wish to see the officers possess who are at the head of the troops, is a cool discriminating judgment in action, which will enable them to decide with promptitude, how far they can and ought to go with propriety; and to convey their orders, and act with such vigour and decision, as that the soldiers will look up to them with confidence in the moment of action, and obey them with alacrity.

The officers of the army may depend upon it, that the enemy to whom they are opposed, are not less prudent than they are powerful, notwithstanding what has been printed in gazettes and newspapers. We have never seen small bodies unsupported, opposed to large; nor has the experience of any officer realized the stories, which all have read, of whole armies being driven by a handful of Light Infantry or Dragoons.

I trust that this letter, copies of which I propose to circulate to General Officers commanding divisions, with directions to circulate it among the officers of the army, will have the effect of inducing them to reflect seriously upon the duties which they have to perform before the enemy, and to avoid the error which is the subject of it, which is really become one of serious detriment to the army, and to the public interest.

Major-Gen. A. Campbell, &c. &c. &c. WELLINGTON.

Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, in affixing his name, in obedience to orders, to the letter of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, of the 15th inst. cannot refrain from expressing his heartfelt concern at finding that his conduct, in the affair of the 11th inst. has met with His Lordship's disapprobation, which appears by such letters to have grown out of an impression made on His Lordship's mind, on mistaken grounds. For the Lieut.-Col. Capt. Campbell, Lieutenants Forbes, Parker, Barton, Smith, Prendergast and Mills, being the officers who advanced with him, do respectfully, but most decidedly aver, that instead of the whole of the enemy having passed the bridge, they cut off the passage of at least one hundred and fifty men, all of whom were either killed, wounded, or in the situation of prisoners, and might have been brought off, had the numbers of the party not been so limited. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane must likewise declare, that in advancing, he did not consider he was acting in disobedience to orders, nor did he hear any signal of recal, or receive any message to that effect, until he was actually retiring, (with a considerable number of prisoners,) in consequence of observing the troops withdrawing to the summit of the heights; at which period, and not sooner, was it intimated to him, by a serjeant of the 4th Regiment, that he was recalled. In making this representation Lieut.-Col. C. does not at all presume to defend his conduct, under the circumstances known to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, as he could only act on those which came directly within his own view, holding in remembrance the intimation previously made to him, while the Garrison of Almeida was still unbroken, and previous to the junction of the 4th Regiment, that a charge might be required from the 36th. With this impression recent on his mind, he could not possibly imagine that in the pursuit of a dispersed and drunken rabble, he did outstep the bounds of prudence, or unnecessarily risk the loss of men.

Should this statement not place his conduct in a more favourable light, he will

at any time be ready to enter into a full detail of all the circumstances that led to the transaction in question.

Capt. Burke, of the 4th Regiment, who was present, and the officers already named, can fully corroborate every circumstance, as to the occurrences at the bridge, which, on this side, could not possibly be observed by those on the heights.

B. COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

Malha da Sorda, May 18, 1811.—Sir, I have the honor to enclose to you the letter of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, accompanied by a statement of facts, which justice to myself demands, and which I trust, on being made known to Gen. Campbell, will induce him, in transmitting the same to His Lordship, to represent my conduct in a more favourable point of view.

Brig.-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. BASIL COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

Malha da Sorda, May 19, 1811.—Sir, I have the honour to acknowlege the receipt of your letter of this day, enclosing the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane's, with a paper signed by that officer, the whole of which I have had the honor to lay before Major-Gen. Campbell; and have been directed by him to return Lieut.-Col. Cochrane's letter, with its enclosure, to you; and at the same time to inform you, that the Major-General does not feel himself authorised, nor does it accord with his ideas of military propriety, to transmit any comments or observations upon the communications which the Commander of the Forces may think proper to make to the army.

If, however, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane's letter, with the documents inclosed, should meet with your approbation, the Major-General requests you will be pleased to forward them, in any manner you may think proper, to His Excellency the Commander of the forces, without reference to him.

Brig.-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. J. B. ACHMUTY.

Malha da Sorda, May 20, 1811.—Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my enclosures of the 18th inst. this day returned to me, together with a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-Gen. by order of Major-Gen. Campbell, declining to forward the same, likewise a verbal message from yourself, conveyed by Major Hobart, expressive of your desire not to be the channel of conveying my letter to His Excellency. How any part of a plain narrative of facts can be construed into comments on the orders of the Commander of the Forces, I cannot imagine. I had no intention, nor do I conceive that I had made any comment whatever, unless in endeavouring to exonerate myself, by drawing a parity between the period and circumstances of the enemy, when Gen. Campbell told me it might be necessary to charge, and when I did actually pursue them; unless this can bear such construction, I am at a loss to conceive to what part of my statement Gen. Campbell alludes. The severe strictures that are passed by Lord Wellington upon my conduct, are avowed to have been produced from report, made by Gen. Campbell to His Lordship, which I have respectfully stated to have been on mistaken grounds; any comment, therefore, did such exist, can alone apply to Gen. Campbell, and not to the order of Lord Wellington. I did therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, trust that Gen. Campbell, if not inclined to receive the concurring testimony of the officers present, would nevertheless have done me the honor to transmit my letter to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to whom I conclude I am now at liberty to address myself.

Brig.-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. BASIL COCHRANE, Lt.-Col. 36th Regt.

Malha da Sorda, May 24, 1811.—Sir, When my Lord Wellington is perfectly at leisure from the important concerns which must at present occupy his attention, I beg you will do me the honor to submit the accompanying enclosures for His Excellency's perusal. BASIL COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

Major Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, Adj.-Gen.

Malha da Sorda, May 24, 1811.—Sir, In consequence of the sincere concern I felt, at having been supposed capable of acting in a manner so markedly to deserve your Lordship's displeasure, as made known to me by your letter to Major-Gen. Campbell, of the 15th inst. I took the liberty of preparing a statement of facts, to be laid before the Major-General, with a view of his submitting the same to Your Lordship, in the hope of removing the unfavourable impression which I thereby trusted to shew had been formed on mistaken grounds. The Major-General has, however, declined to forward the same; and Brigadier-Gen. Burne having come to a like determination, I cannot but consider it an act of justice due to myself, to submit the paper in question, together with the correspondence had on the subject with the Major and Brigadier-Generals, to Your Excellency's perusal. And in doing which, I beg most respectfully to assure Your Lordship, that I am not actuated by any desire to cavil with, or to presume to counteract whatever regulations may be thought necessary for the future guidance of the army, but solely from an anxiety that Your Excellency may be aware of the transactions of the 11th, as they really were, and which I hope are only necessary to place my conduct in a more satisfactory point of view with Your Lordship, and the officers by whom the letter in question has been witnessed, and to whom, and to Your Lordship, it can be proved, even under all the circumstances of the case, that had my orders been promptly obeyed, neither officers nor privates would have fallen into the hands of the enemy; but that, on the contrary, the party under my immediate command, did bring off with them two officers, and from fifteen to twenty of the enemy prisoners. Lieut. Moody's note, accounting for the manner in which he was taken, I have the honor to enclose, and which will prove to Your Lordship, if there can be a question on the subject, that the enemy had not passed the bridge; and that the officers, together with the soldiers named, fell into the hands of the very men whose passage we had obstructed, (and who were, but a few minutes before, in the situation of prisoners to the party), in consequence of having pursued a different line of retreat than that which I had pointed out. BASIL COCHRANE, 36th Regt.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure referred to in the above Letter.]

San Felices, May 11, 10 *o'clock.*—Dear Sir, Gen. Regnier has been civil enough to allow my baggage to be forwarded to me, which I should feel infinitely obliged if you could send with my horse; also if you would write to mention my being taken to Dr. Nivinson, as I am fearful no opportunity will occur at present.

I unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy in the following manner:—after retreating from the bridge, I went straight up the rock; in so doing some rock gave way, and precipitated me down a considerable distance by the river; in attempting again to reach the height, a party of the enemy took me, and nearly at the same time four men of the regiment, viz. Southgate, Dillon, and Simmonds, of Capt. Smith's company; the other I do not recollect. I cannot close this without saying I have received great civility since being prisoner.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, &c. &c. &c. C. MOODY, Lieut. 36th Regt.

Proceedings of a General Court-Martial assembled at Gallegos, the 24th Day of August, 1811.

President—Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton.

MEMBERS.

Major Gen. Colville,	Brigadier-Gen. Hulse,
Lt. Col. Cumming, 11th Light Dragoons,	Lieut.-Col. Williams, 60th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Broomhead, 77th Regt.	Lieut.-Col. Wallace, 88th Regt.
Major Galiffe, 60th Regt.	Major Rudd, 77th Regt.
—— Manners, 74th Regt.	Major Carr, 83d Regt.
—— Ridge, 5th Regt.	Major Downman, Royal Artillery
—— Parke, 2d (or Queens),	Lieut.-Col. Wood, 32d Regt.

The President and Members being duly sworn, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Basil Cochrane, 36th Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

First, For highly unmilitary conduct, in writing a letter on or about the 9th day of August, 1811, to Capt. Achmuty, Deputy Assist.-Adjt.-General of the 6th division, to be laid before Major-Gen. Campbell, commanding the 6th division, couched in most disrespectful and offensive terms, to the Major-General.

Secondly, For highly unmilitary conduct, in forwarding the said letter direct to Major-Gen. Campbell, in a subsequent unbecoming letter, dated the 11th of August, after the said letter of the 9th had been returned to Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, by Capt. Achmuty, and after Major-Gen. Burne, commanding the brigade, had declined to forward it.

Thirdly, In refusing to withdraw the said offensive letters of the 9th and 11th of August, notwithstanding their offensive tendency was represented to him, and an opportunity was offered him by Major-Gen. Campbell, through Major-Gen. Burne, of withdrawing the same.

To which charges Lieut.-Col. Cochrane pleaded—Not Guilty.

Here Gen. Campbell opened the Prosecution with the following Address, and by submitting to the Court the two accompanying letters, on which he grounded his Charges; and by requesting that the Court would refer to the Article of War, which he considered applied to the manner in which he had worded his Charges, and which he intreated the Court to consider, precluded the possibility of Evidences being admitted on the Trial, the Charges being specific; and, as he contended to the Court, confined to the narrow limits of merely—Did the Prisoner write, or did he not write these letters?

Mr. President.—"I trust that you, and the Court, will, at an early period of this trial, be sensible of the reluctance with which I have brought it forward—every expedient that could be devised has been resorted to, to shew Lieut.-Col. Cochrane his errors, and to prevent him from insulting his superior officer by such letters as I shall produce, and which he persisted in forwarding to me direct, although Major Gen. Burne, and the Assistant Adjt.-General had declined forwarding them; and even with an observation of his own, after two days consideration, of the *warmth* of some of the expressions, as he is pleased to term it.

"Hoping that time, advice, and cool reflection might shew Lieut.-Col. Cochrane the impropriety of his conduct, an opportunity was subsequently afforded him of withdrawing his letters, and their obnoxious tendency clearly pointed out to him; but he pertinaciously persisted in courting the notoriety of a public trial by his conduct; although, if his letters are to be understood, he would wish it to appear, that he deprecated such an investigation.

"Being thus reduced to the alternative of compromising the discipline of that portion of this army committed to my charge, by submitting to marked insult in my official capacity, from an officer under my immediate command, or of bringing the Prisoner before this Court, I have, in justice to the service, and to the situation which I hold, adopted the latter course.

"The evil influence of the example held out to the army, by Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, if passed over unrepressed, can be better appreciated by this most respectable Court, than depicted by me. I therefore look, with perfect confidence, for your decision, to dissipate the delusion, (if such exists in some distorted minds,) that, under any circumstances whatever, an inferior officer can be justified; or is he to assume to himself a right of being disrespectful to his superior; as, in all cases where there is cause of complaint, redress will be obtained by temperate representations to higher authority.

"With permission of the Court, I shall proceed to substantiate the Charges I have preferred against the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, of the 36th Regiment.

Camp near Almadilla, Aug. 9, 1811.—Sir, The Division orders of this day* having just been shewn to me, wherein the discipline and interior economy of the regiment, and my own character, as Commanding Officer, are so deeply implicated, I must request you will have the goodness immediately to lay before Major-Gen. Campbell, the accompanying statement of the number of men in the rear of the line of march this day, together with the certificates of the officers commanding companies, relative to the manner in which their men are, and have been, messed, ever since the orders of the Major-General made known at Malha da Sorda, by which it must appear that the Orders of this day, as applying to the regiment and myself, are totally void of foundation. Under these circumstances, I trust that Major-Gen. Campbell will be equally ready to do justice to myself, and to the corps, by rescinding the Order in question, as he has been so markedly to notice that which I trust, is proved to be the reverse of what has been stated; and which, if allowed to remain on record, will be a gross injustice to myself, and to the regiment.

Capt. Achmuty, A. A. G. BASIL COCHRANE, Lt.-Col. 36th Regt.

[Enclosure referred to in the above letter.]

Return of Bâtmen, Servants attending Sick Officers, Baggage Guard, Major-Gen. Burne's Guard, Servants and Bâtmen attending General Burne and his Staff, Convalescents, Adjutant's Clerk, Letter Serjeant and Paymaster Serjeant, who were in rear of the 1*st Battalion,* 36*th Regiment, on the march from Villa Maior to Almadilla, Aug.* 9, 1811.

	Serj.	R.&F.
Bâtmen	0	28
Servants attending Sick Officers	0	3
Baggage Guard	0	7
General Burne's Do.	0	4
Servants, Bâtmen, and Orderlies attending Major-Gen. Burne, and his Staff	1	7
Convalescents	0	7
Adjutant's Clerk (sick,)	0	1
Letter Serjeants, and Paymaster Serjeants	2	0
Total	3	57

BASIL COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

* Page 637.

Camp near Almadilla, Aug. 9, 1811.

I do certify, that the soldiers in my company are told off in regular messes, and that the meat is always cooked in the camp kettles, with a proportion of *rice* and *vegetables*, when they can be procured ; and not cut up, or divided, until dressed, with the exception of married men, and a few officers' servants.—Signed by

M. Smith, Capt. Light Infantry.—W. Tulloch, Capt. 8th Company.—J. Fox, Capt. and Major, 2d Company.—W.W. Swain, Capt. 36th Regt. Grenadiers. —W. Campbell, Capt. 36th Regt. 6th Company.—W. Wingfield, Capt. 4th Company.—A. Middleton, Capt.—J. Crosse, Capt.—J. Challoner, Capt. 7th Company.—D. Forbes, Lieut. 36th Regt.

No. II. *Nava d'Aver, Aug.* 11, 1811.—Sir, Having transmitted the enclosed letters through the regular channel, for your information, and the same being returned to me by Capt. Achmuty, to be forwarded by Major-Gen. Burne, who does not feel disposed so to do, the importance of the subject to myself, and the corps, compels me to address them to yourself direct. If I have expressed myself with warmth, my excuse must rest on the circumstance of my name being twice held out to the army, in a light extremely prejudicial to my character, notwithstanding it is in my power, in both instances, to prove my conduct to have been perfectly correct ; which consideration will, I hope, induce you to do me the justice sought for in the accompanying letter*, *or to move* His Excellency the Commander of the Forces to grant a full investigation into the different accusations which you have thought proper to make against me.

I beg to assure you, Sir, it is most painful to me, that any matter should be at issue between myself and the Commanding Officer of the division in which I serve ; and the affair respecting Almeida I should have been willing to have allowed to have sunk into oblivion, as it appeared to me to be the wish of His Excellency Lord Wellington, that the subject should not be further pressed, and as I conceived myself in a great degree exculpated in His Lordship's mind, by the suppression of the circulation of the orders respecting that transaction beyond the 6th division.

These considerations, together with the deference which I feel to be due to the Commander of an army, have led me to remain silent ; but I trust, Sir, that it will not be expected that I shall supinely submit to these new and distressing attacks on my military character, which I have the gratification of saying, has been unimpeached, until placed under your command ; and were it necessary to refer you on this subject, I should name Generals Picton and Houstoun, both serving in this army.

Before I conclude, I beg to express, that it is by no means my wish to press matters to an extremity. It is in your power to do me justice, and with that I shall feel satisfied : should, however, the reverse be the case, I am confident in being able to shew that my intentions and actions have been correct.

Major-Gen. Campbell, &c. &c. &c. BASIL COCHRANE, 36th Regt.

No. III. *Gallegos, Aug.* 14, 1811.—Sir, I am directed by Major-Gen. Campbell, to desire that you will call upon the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, to withdraw his letter of the 11th inst. to the Major-Gen, and that of the 9th to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjt.-Gen. of the Division, as the Major-Gen. trusts that Lieut.-Col. Cochrane has, ere this, had sufficient time to reflect on the very improper tenor of these productions. Should, however, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane decline immediately

* Letter of 9th instant.

complying with this offer, made to him at Major-Gen. Campbell's desire, I have the Major-General's command to direct that you will place the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, 36th Regt. under arrest, and report the same for the Major-Gen.'s information.

Major-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. S. B. ACHMUTY, D. A. A. Gen.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Question to Capt. Achmuty.—Is this the letter now shewn to you, marked No. I, the same which you returned to Lieut.-Col. Cochrane?—*Answer.* I am sure it is.

Q. Is this copy of a letter shewn to you, marked No. III, a copy of that which you sent to Major-Gen. Burne?—*A.* It is.

Question to Gen. Burne. Are you acquainted with this letter now shewn to you, marked No. I.?—*A.* Yes, I am.

Q. State your reason for not forwarding the same to the Major-Gen.—*A.* I really thought it was not worded in proper terms; and that I was not justified in forwarding the same to Major-Gen. Campbell.

Q. Did you make any representation to Lieut.-Col. Cochrane relative to the offensive tendency of the letters of the 9th and 11th August?—*A.* I sent Lieut.-Col. Cochrane the letter, written by order of Major-General Campbell.

Q. Did you understand perfectly that Lieut.-Col. Cochrane declined withdrawing the offensive letters, when you put him under arrest on the 16th of August?—*A.* Certainly; it was for that reason I placed him in arrest.

Q. Is this letter, now shewn to you, marked No. III, your hand-writing, or is it not?—*A.* It is.

Question from the Court.—What observation did you make to Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, when you declined forwarding his letter of the 9th inst.?—*A.* I declined forwarding the letter, without giving any particular reasons, as I recollect; and upon which Lieut.-Col. Cochrane said he would save me the trouble of writing, and took it from me, saying he would forward it himself.

Question from the Court.—Was the offensive tendency of the letters written by Lieut.-Col. Cochrane to Major-Gen. Campbell explained by you, when you desired him to withdraw them?—*A.* It was not.

Question from the Court.—Are you acquainted with the copy of this letter, marked No. III; and was the original forwarded by you to Lieut.-Col. Cochrane?—*A.* I received the original—and either the original, or a copy of it, was forwarded by me to Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, shortly after I received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, accompanied by a Court of Enquiry, which I refused to forward, until I received an answer from him to Capt. Achmuty's letter. I afterwards put Lieut.-Col. Cochrane in arrest, as he declined withdrawing his letters.

Here the prosecution closed, and the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane was informed by the Court, that he would be allowed till Tuesday, the 27th inst. to enter upon his Defence.—The Lieutenant-Colonel had previously offered to the Court a Defence which he had prepared, stating the nature of its substance, and points which it embraced; but the Court refusing to admit any evidence to be examined, except as to the fact of writing the letters, the Lieut.-Col. was informed by the Judge-Advocate, that all matters, which did not immediately lead to that point, must be excluded.

DEFENCE.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.—Previous to my having appeared before this honourable Court, I had prepared a statement of facts, which, after having submitted, it was my intention to have substantiated by evidence, by which the Court would have had, at once, a clear view of the accumulated injuries offered to myself, and the corps; and it never entered into my contemplation, that any attempt would be made to preclude me the possibility of establishing the grounds on which I had endeavoured to protect my character, and to defend the reputation of the regiment from the repeated attacks and insults offered to both.

The Prosecutor's entreaty, however, to the Court, first discovered to me how tenderly alive he was, that the grievances of which I complained should not be made manifest, by contriving to frame his charges on the mere tenor of my letters, not venturing to deny the truth of my assertions, as to the injustice he had done, or calling me to account for dereliction of duty. But, confining the discussion to the question merely—Did you, or did you not, write these letters, and then to leave me to the consequences and very letter of a specific article of war; thereby endeavouring to deny me the power of proving to this Court by facts, and by former solicitation for redress, how respectful I had been, but how deeply I was injured, and what little I had to expect from the Prosecutor, by solicitations even of the mildest nature, against the measures of his will. But I feel the fullest confidence that the Court will not entertain the Prosecutor's contracted view of the case, and will therefore consider it but an act of justice, to allow me to read the narrative of circumstances which have led me, in this last instance, to seek that redress which I was in hopes that justice, and the convincing proofs which have been offered to the Prosecutor, by the Major-Gen. commanding the brigade, together with the unanimous testimony of the officers, would have led him to grant. But so far from permitting Gen. Burne to offer explanation on the circumstances which he was directed to investigate, he stopped the Major-Gen. short in his narrative, and rejected his testimony, saying, "I will believe my own eyes; I saw Mrs. Knowles receive a ration. I have written *a flaming order*, and it shall go." Where then are to be found the circumstances on which the Prosecutor so maturely deliberated, before he issued the order in question? He would not listen to Gen. Burne; and certainly it could not be on the information of his Orderly Serjeant Phillips, because his private examination by the Prosecutor, as to what was the system of messing the battalion, did not take place until several days after the issue of this Order, said to have been brought forth after such mature deliberation.

If this is the respect which is paid to a General of Brigade, or if it is the sort of protection which he alone can procure for those under his command, the Court will easily form an estimate of the deportment which the Prosecutor is in the habit of holding to those of inferior rank, and of which I have unfortunately had occasion so often to complain, without having been enabled to obtain redress. Finding therefore that the promised explanation of Gen. Burne was without avail, I certainly considered it useless to make any remonstrance to the order through him, and consequently addressed it to the Assistant Adjt.-Gen.; and thus, by the return of the letter in question, as not being in official course, my conjectures were verified; for Gen. Burne declined to pass the same to the Prosecutor, having experienced that he was determined not to open his ears to conviction, and was therefore averse to offer opposition to his will. Upon the ground of the continued entreaties which

I have made to obtain redress, by investigation, it must, I presume be, on which the Prosecutor charges me with courting the notoriety of a public trial. That I have earnestly entreated investigation to establish the rectitude of my conduct, and the injuries offered to my character, and that of the corps, I will freely admit; but an inquiry, of a very different nature from that instituted by the Prosecutor, not limited to the mere writing of a letter, but one involving the dearest interests of a soldier, and the merits of a corps, which, had their conduct and extraordinary exertion been represented to His Lordship, according to the General's address to the regiment in the field; namely, "Thirty-sixth, I was by no means satisfied with the manner in which you formed; but that I can only now attribute to over-anxiety; and I cannot help expressing, that I am in admiration of your gallantry, (this he repeated twice), and if you will only pay a little more attention to your officers, and particularly your commanding officer, there is not any thing which this corps cannot achieve. It is easy to get you into action, but damned difficult to get you out. I wish I could say as much for your prudence as for your gallantry." It would doubtless, accompanied by the details of the day, viz. 160 killed, 60 driven into the river, and drowned, with wounded and prisoners amounting to more than half the enemy's force, have obtained for them the gratifying commendations of His Excellency, instead of being stripped of all credit, in being chiefly instrumental in saving the measures of investment from the stigma which must have ever attended the total escape of the Garrison of Almeida, and by his having, within two hours afterwards, prevailed upon His Lordship to depict their Commanding Officer to the army as unnecessarily sacrificing their lives, unworthy of their confidence, and accompanied by aggravated comments, endeavouring additionally to insult and wound my feelings, by directing that this severe censure should be returned to him, with the signature of every officer present with the regiment affixed. If Gen. Campbell had really thought that I had presumed to comment on the orders of the Commander of the Forces, why did he not place me in arrest, and as (I should suppose,) his duty pointed out—forward my entreaty for redress, thus, in his opinion, offensively couched; but this he did not chuse: he knew full well the nature of its real substance, and the result which enquiry was likely to produce. The best evidence that I can offer, that the letter does not partake of the character which the Prosecutor thought proper to attach to it, is, that the same has been in His Lordship's possession since the month of May, without such sentiment appearing ever to have entered his mind. To this unaccountable measure, and to my respectful remonstrance on the same, I crave the Court to hold in mind, that Gen. Campbell not only denied me redress, but endeavoured to embroil me with the Commander of the Forces, by declining to forward my letter, on the pretext of its "not according with his idea of military propriety, to forward any comments on the communications which His Excellency might choose to make, for the guidance of the army." And here I beg the Court will mark well the nature and tendency of this refusal on the part of the Prosecutor, who, himself the cause of the severe reflexions just mentioned, refused to forward my letter on a plea, on the liberality of which I shall not offer any comment, but which I have no doubt this Honorable Court will duly appreciate; to whom I shall, on this head, only further trespass upon their time by stating, that I now hold in my hand the whole of the papers respecting this transaction, which will prove that, although my conduct has been most respectful, I have not obtained that redress which the Prosecutor states is so easily procured, when sought through the proper authority, and when the whole circumstances are be-

fore the Court, I hope and trust, that should they not feel themselves competent to permit me to adduce evidence in proof of former facts, that they will, nevertheless, permit the documents bearing on the case, to be affixed to their proceedings; and suffer me to prove, by the evidence of Gen. Burne, and others, that the orders of the 9th of August, which so pointedly aim at the 36th Regiment, were not founded in fact—and therefore the reverse of what was therein stated. It will consequently be for the Court to judge how far it would not be an injustice to myself, and the corps, that the same should remain on record; under which circumstances, I feel the fullest confidence that the Court will not coincide with the Prosecutor's opinion, as to the disrespectful tendency of my letters on the subject.

The evil was great and manifest; and should there appear a warmth or force of expression, I trust that the President, and Members of this Court, will make some allowance for the feelings of an individual, writing under the painful recollection of past grievance, and present injury, in having been told by the Prosecutor, that my regiment had disgraced itself—that he would try what stuff it was made of—that my respectful representation was a pretty rigmarole story—that the regiment was a rabble—and, as his orders would insinuate, without discipline; and myself held out to the Commander of the Forces as a madman, wantonly exposing the lives of the soldiers, and unworthy of their confidence; with such expressions, not to be contradicted by the Prosecutor. I shall look with confidence, and respectfully bow to the decision of this Honorable Court, to whom I beg leave now to read the order of the 9th of August.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Almadilla, Aug. 9, 1811.—Major-Gen. Campbell having this day ascertained, by the enumeration of the Brigade-Major, taken on the march, the number of men attending on the baggage of the Queen's, and 36th regiments, finds it so far beyond all regulation, and even credibility, that in delicacy to the officers commanding those corps, he forbears to mention it, but relies on Major-Gen. Burne taking effectual steps to correct such an abuse.

It is with concern Major-Gen. Campbell has observed, that no regular system of *messing* is observed by the regiments composing Major-Gen. Burne's Brigade, although Major-Gen. Campbell has, on more than one occasion, recommended it.

As this is a point of such indispensible necessity for insuring the soldier's health and comfort, Major-Gen. Campbell feels himself called upon to order, that every company shall be divided into messes; and that no non-commissioned officer, drummer, or private, shall be out of a mess, and that the meat shall be dressed together, in camp-kettles, and never in future issued *raw* to the soldiers, excepting there are cases when unexpected movements render it necessary to vary in it.

Major-Gen. Burne will be pleased to establish the details for the execution of this order in his brigade, by causing the Commanding Officers to take care that the officers of companies daily inspect the messes, when cooked, before they are issued out, and that the Captain of the Day shall collect the reports of companies for the information of the Commanding Officer of the Regt. by report in writing, specifying the provisions severally issued, as beef, muton, rice, vegetables, &c. &c.

Major-Gen. Campbell also expects, that every *British regiment in the Division* shall take the necessary steps for having regular breakfasts established, which may be effected by officers commanding companies, to the infinite benefit of the soldier.

The General Officers, commanding brigades, will be pleased to communicate to Major-Gen. Campbell weekly, such regiments as have breakfasts, and have not. The

Major-Gen. conceives that two shillings a week is sufficient for vegetables, breakfasts, &c. for each man; and this must be procured under almost all circumstances.

A. CAMPBELL, Major-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. C. then read his Letter of the 9th of August, vide page 632.

Reply to the same.

Almadilla, Aug. 10, 1811.—Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with its enclosures, which I do not feel myself authorised to lay before the Major-General commanding the Division, not having been forwarded, as is usual in such cases, through the officer commanding the brigade in which the regiment is serving.

Lt. Col. Hon. B. Cochrane, 36th Regt. S. B. ACHMUTY.

Nave d'Aver, Aug. 10, 1811.—Sir, The Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division having signified to me, that it is necessary that the accompanying enclosures should be transmitted through you, I beg you will do me the honor to forward the same, to be laid before Major-Gen. Campbell, to whom I cannot have a doubt but you will confirm the facts therein stated; in justice to myself, and to the corps which you have for such a length of time commanded, and the charge of which you have so recently relinquished.

Major-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. BASIL COCHRANE, Lt.-Col, 36th Regt.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane next read his letter of August 11, to Major-Gen. Campbell, vide page 633.

Nave d'Aver, Aug. 12, 1811.—Sir, By direction of Major-Gen. Burne, I have the honor to enclose herewith, a copy of a letter he this day received from Major-Gen. Campbell.

P. M. HOBART, B. M.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. B. Cochrane, 36th Regt.

Almadilla, Aug. 12, 1811.—Sir, I have just received from the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane two letters, one of which, addressed to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. of this Division, you so properly refused to forward.

I beg you will have the goodness to inform that officer, that I am not in the habit of rescinding my orders, having never issued them without mature consideration.

Major-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. A. CAMPBELL, Major-Gen.

Barquilla, August 15th, 1811.—Sir, As General Campbell has stated that his Orders of the 9th inst. were not issued without mature consideration, it would appear that he does not attach any weight to the certificates of the officers commanding companies, nor to the return of men absent on the march signed by myself of the same date.—I have therefore considered it necessary that a Board of Officers should investigate all the circumstances connected with the transaction in question, the Proceedings of which Board I have the honor to enclose, and which I request you will have the goodness to submit for the perusal of General Campbell, in full confimation (I trust) of the circumstances which have already been laid before him.—It will be in your recollection, sir, when you did me the honor to call at my tent to require explanation from me on this subject at Almadilla, I was led to believe that it was for the purpose of rendering any order from General Campbell unnecessary, as he had authorised you, when you informed yourself out of what the sup-

posed irregularities had grown, to make an arrangement for the prevention of their recurrence.—In this conversation I had pleasure in observing, that you expressed yourself satisfied with the explanation given, and expected that there the matter would have ended, and I cannot but believe that such would have been the case, had General Campbell suspended his judgment till he had received your report.—As you have never expressed yourself otherwise than perfectly satisfied with the manner in which I have conducted the battalion, I have the satisfaction to believe that, should your testimony on that head be required, that I may look for it with confidence.—I shall not, consequently, at present, trespass further than to repeat my request, that you will do me the favor to lay these letters, together with the accompanying enclosures, before General Campbell, that he may have the clearest possible view of the grounds on which I sought to have the Division Order of the 9th inst. cancelled, as far as regarded the 36th regiment.—And here, ere I conclude, I beg again to repeat that which I have already expressed to Gen. Campbell, that it is by no means my wish to press matters to an extremity.—I am aware of the inconvenience to the service, and to individuals of which the assemblage of Courts-Martial or Courts of Inquiry are productive, as well as of the impropriety of their being solicited on service in occasions where redress can otherwise be obtained; and upon this principle I shall rest satisfied, should the papers and documents in question, when laid before the Commander of the Forces, exculpate me in the mind of His Lordship, relying at the same time that he will give directions that my character and conduct, together with that of a regiment hitherto honored with particular marks of His Excellency's approbation, shall not in future be held out in the painful light which they have been, without circumstances being previously ascertained to be founded on fact, and to which, did I submit, I should be unworthy of bearing the name of those of my ancestors, who have fought or fallen in their country's cause, and of my brothers, the whole of whom serve the king; my eldest having been honored with marks of distinction by His Majesty—the youngest promoted for his gallantry in action,—and the character of the second, by a most honorable acquittal, rising superior to the unjust and unfounded attack made on his military character by Brigadier-General Clinton, Adjutant-General to the army under the late Sir John Moore; added to this, and of equal, if not higher import, the good opinion which it behoves me to maintain in the mind of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to whom I am indebted for many acts of kindness and favor in my military progress, and at whose feet I would rather lay my commission, than for one instant be considered undeserving of the countenance which he has been graciously pleased to shew me, and which His Royal Highness must naturally conclude to be the case, should it reach his ears that I had tacitly admitted that I am not even capable to conduct the common details of a battalion.

To Major-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. BASIL COCHRANE, Lt.-Col. 36th Regt.

[Enclosure referred to in Lieut.-Col. Cochrane's Letter of the 15th of August.]

Barquilla, 14th August, 1811.

PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Inquiry held this day for the purposes set forth in the undermentioned order issued by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, commanding 1st Battalion 36th Regiment, viz.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of one Field Officer and four Captains, will assemble to-morrow at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any, and what deviations, have taken place in the system of Messing, di-

rected to be observed while the regiment was stationed at Malha da Sorda, in the months of May and June last.—The Court will likewise ascertain the number of men in rear of the line of march from Villa Maior to Almadilla on the 9th instant, and will report for what purpose, or by whose permission they were so circumstanced.

Major Cross, President.

Captain Smith, Captain Crosse,	Members	Captain Wingfield, Captain Challoner.

The Officers commanding companies, viz. Captains Smith, Tulloch, Brevet-Major Fox, Captains Swaine, Campbell, Wingfield, Middleton, Crosse, and Challoner, and Lieutenant Forbes being assembled, the following questions were put to them :

Question.—Do you recollect the purport of the orders given by Lieut.-Col. Cochrane at Malha da Sorda, as to the Messing of the Battalion, and if so, please to state them to the Court, with the exception of Captains Crosse and Challoner, who, joined since the periods alluded to in the order?—*Answer.* The Lieutenant-Colonel directed the companies to be told off in messes, acccording to the number of camp-kettles,—that vegetables and rice should be used in the soup whenever they could be procured, and that the messes should be inspected by the Orderly Officer of each company daily, which *has been the practice since they respectively became officers in the corps :* and Captains Crosse and Challoner confirm the latter part of the answer.

Q. Did the Colonel direct that every individual should be included in the companies' messes?—*A.* He did, except the married men, and such servants as we might consider deserving that indulgence.

Q. Have the men in your company been messed according to this rule?—*A.* Invariably when in stationary quarters, and at all other times that circumstances allowed it to be practicable.

Q. Were the orders as to messing verbal or in writing?—*A.* They were verbal; the Lieutenant-Colonel called the officers together, and explained his wishes on the subject, adding that he was desirous not to load the Orderly Books with every common-place regulation, as from that any General Officer might imagine a laxity in the observance of Orders had made it necessary.

Q. To what purpose are the small kettles usually appropriated?—*A.* For receiving the men's messes, at the period of its being issued out, and warming their soup when on duty or fatigue.

Question to the Pay-Serjeants of Companies. Have the companies been regularly messed and supplied with vegetables, rice, and salt, when practicable, since the order on that head at Malha da Sorda; and in what kettles have the dinners been cooked?—*A.* Yes, and the dinners were always cooked in the large kettles.

Q. To what purpose are the small kettles usually applied?—*A.* For receiving the messes when called out, and carrying them to the men on duty.

Question to the Captains and Officers commanding companies. Do you recollect whether you reported your company present on the morning of the 9th instant, when the battalion marched from Villa Maior?—*A.* They were all present except bât-men, servants attending sick officers, guards, and sick as stated in the return laid on the table.

Q. Has Lieut.-Col. Cochrane under any circumstances authorized you to permit men to be absent beyond the precise number allowed, and are not his orders most positive on this head?—*A.* We have not had any such permission, and his orders are most positive.

Q. When the regiment was halted on its ground at Almadilla were any men beyond what you have before stated absent?—*A.* None; all that were absent are accounted for in the return on the table.

Question to Surgeon Reed. What number of officers and men were incapable of marching with the regiment on the 9th inst. and how did you direct them to proceed?—*A.* There were three officers, and seven rank and file; I ordered them to proceed in the rear of the regiment, as usual.

Question to Adjutant Wall. Do you know whether any men were absent when the regiment arrived on the ground, on the 9th inst. except the bâtmen allowed, and those accounted for in the return on the table?—*A.* The return on the table is correct, to the best of my knowledge. I got the number immediately the regiment arrived on its ground.

On a full consideration of the evidence before the Court, it appears, that there has not been any deviation from the system of messing the battalion, as directed at Malha da Sorda, whenever circumstances allowed the same to be possibly acted upon. It likewise appears from the evidence and the annexed return, that the number of batmen, with the baggage of the battalion, on the 9th instant, did not exceed the number allowed, and that the remainder of the men in the rear of the battalion were sick, on duty, &c. &c. and were also satisfactorily accounted for in the said return.

Signed by W. Cross, Major; M. Smith, Captain; W. Wingfield, Captain; J. Crosse, Captain; J. Challoner, Captain.

Barquilla, 15th August, 1811.—Sir, I do myself the honor of transmitting the copy of a letter I last night received from Capt. Achmuty—may I request your answer, in order that it may be forwarded for Major-Gen. Campbell's information.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, &c. &c. &c. ROBT. BURNE, Major-Gen.

Gallegos, Aug. 14, 1811.—Sir, I am directed by Major-Gen. Campbell to desire that you will call upon the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane to withdraw his letter of the 11th inst. to the Major-Gen., and that of the 9th inst. to the Deputy Assistant-Adjt.-Gen. of the Division, as the Major-Gen. trusts that Lieut.-Col. Cochrane has ere this had sufficient time to reflect upon the very improper tenor of these productions: should, however, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane decline immediately complying with this offer made to him at Major-Gen. Campbell's desire, I have the Major-General's commands to direct that you will place the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, 36th Regt. in arrest, and report the same for the Major-General's information.

Major-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. S. B. ACHMUTY, D. A. A. G.

Barquilla, Aug. 15, 1811.—Sir, I do myself the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with its enclosure, which I shall decline forwarding till I receive your answer to Capt. Achmuty's letter which I now transmit.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. B. Cochrane, &c. &c. &c. ROBT. BURNE, Major-Gen.

Barquilla, Aug. 15, 1811.—Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note accompanying a letter from the Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. of the Division, together with another note, stating that you will defer forwarding my letter of this day's date, with its enclosures, until you receive my reply to the letter of the Assist.-

Adjt.-General; with respect to which, I have much to lament that Major-General Campbell appears desirous to urge the matter in question to an extremity which you will do me the justice to acknowledge the different communications submitted to you have evinced the strongest desire on my part to avoid. If my letter to General Campbell contains expressions of warmth, for them I have already offered my excuse; but feeling their substance to be founded in fact, which the General's cooler reflection may lead him to admit, and which he will perceive is further made evident by my letter of this date, accompanied by the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, I am not without hopes that my desire to avoid extremities may still prevail, with which view, I have to request you will have the goodness to forward the same to the Major-General. If, however, these, together with the favourable testimony, which I cannot doubt but you will now feel, is but justice to me to give, should not carry conviction to the General's mind, and that he should still resolve to resort to the measure mentioned in the conclusion of the Assist.-Adjt.-General's letter, rather than adopt *either* of the measures solicited in my different letters, the full conviction I have that it is in my power to shew that my intentions and actions have been correct—the duty which I owe to myself, to my connections, and to the regiment, render it impossible for me to comply with the Major-General's wishes, by withdrawing the letters in question, and will enable me to meet his ultimate determination.

Major-Gen. Burne, &c. &c. &c. BASIL COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Reg.

Barquilla, Aug. 15, 1811.—Sir, I last night had the honor of receiving your letter in reply to the copy of a letter from the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, transmitted by me yesterday morning.

As you say it is impossible for you to comply with Major-Gen. Campbell's wishes by withdrawing the letters in question, I am under the necessity (agreeable to the orders I have received) of placing you in arrest, and you will consider yourself as such, which circumstance will be reported by me this day to Major-Gen. Campbell commanding the sixth division of this army.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. B. Cochrane, 36th Regt. ROBT. RURNE, Major-Gen.

Barquilla, Aug. 16, 1811.—Sir, As I cannot but imagine that the measure of arrest which General Campbell has resorted to against me is either without the knowledge of my Lord Wellington, or that the whole of the circumstances which have led to it have not been submitted to His Lordship; I consequently feel it my duty, as well as a point of respect, to transmit, for his information and consideration, copies of my letters to General Campbell, which have grown out of the Division Orders of the 9th inst. herewith transmitted, and which have been the recent cause of this correspondence with the Major-General, together with the certificates of Officers commanding companies, as to the regularity of messing the battalion, and duplicate of evidence before a Regimental Court of Enquiry, touching the different charges against me in the Division Orders above-mentioned, likewise inclosed, which, together with this letter and inclosures, may I request you will do me the honor to submit to His Lordship. I am aware that on the first view of the subject His Excellency may probably look upon the manner in which I have expressed myself on some points in this correspondence, to be strong, but, when he is pleased to recollect that this is the second public attack which General Campbell has made upon my military character, independent of expressions of harshness and severity towards the corps and myself, I cannot doubt but that His Lordship will make due allowance

for the feelings of an individual who considers his own character, and the discipline of the regiment, so severely and unjustly attacked, and who, it will be perceived, has throughout expressed a desire to avoid extremities, by soliciting that inquiry which he is confident would exculpate the regiment and himself from the injurious reflections thrown out, or to rest my case entirely upon the judgment of His Lordship, who, I cannot but entertain the hope, will feel that the expressions I have made use of were but due to my character—founded on fact and unavoidable. I am, therefore, impressed with the conviction that His Lordship's mind, destitute of the bias, and uninfluenced by the motives which appear to actuate General Campbell, will, on a full view of the whole of the circumstances, hold it an unheard of principle to place an officer on his trial, to which the measure of arrest must be considered preliminary, because he has solicited an inquiry into circumstances, the investigation of which might preclude the necessity of such measures; and I trust that the justice of my being arraigned will be proved by a full and fair investigation, before that measure shall receive His Excellency's sanction, after which I shall be ready to meet any charges that General Campbell may prefer against me.

BASIL COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

The Honorable Major-General Stewart, Adjutant-Gen.

To the letter which I have just read, my Lord Wellington did me the honor personally to reply, pointing out to me the unpleasant nature of the measure of a Court-Martial, and expressive of his wish that, if consistent with my feelings, the same should be avoided; to which I returned the following answer, which, with the permission of the Court, I shall have the honor to read.

Barquilla, Aug. 18, 1811.—My Lord, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and return your Lordship my warmest thanks for the trouble which you have so kindly taken in having afforded the subject in question so much of your consideration.

I have not the least hesitation in expressing to Your Lordship my concern that there should have been any misunderstanding between the Commanding Officer of the division and myself, or that in seeking redress it should be considered that I have made use of expressions in any degree offensive; but the aggravating grievances which I have suffered, the injury which has been offered to myself and the corps, render it impossible for me, however much I should have felt myself bound under lighter circumstances to have met your Lordship's wishes, to comply with the demand of the Major-General beyond that which I have stated, and which is at Your Lordship's discretion to use as you think proper.

I am fully aware how desirable it is to avoid extremities, and have already expressed myself to that effect; the matter must therefore rest with Gen. Campbell, as the duty I owe to my character, to my connections, and to the regiment, places it totally out of my power to recall the facts contained in the correspondence and documents laid before Your Lordship, and to retract which, did I consent, I should for ever sink in my own estimation, and justly be deserving the contempt of Your Lordship, to whom, with sentiments of respect and obligation, I have the honour to be, &c.

BASIL COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

The Right Honourable Viscount Wellington, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

General Burne was then called, and Lieut.-Col. Cochrane informed by the Court that he must confine his examination to general points, and not touch on the transactions of Barba del Puerco, or on the division order of the 9th inst.

Question to Major-Gen. Burne, by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane.—Have you any cause or reason to be dissatisfied with my conduct in the guidance of the battalion?—*Answer.* Not any. I have always heard that you paid the greatest attention to the battalion, and I firmly believe so.

Question. I wish to ask your opinion as commanding the brigade, and so far as you have observed.—*Answer.* I mean so.

Question to Major Cross, 36th Regt. Do you recollect whether Major-General Houstoun, the first time he inspected the 2d battalion 36th Regiment, expressed himself satisfied with their interior economy, discipline and appearance.—*Answer.* I have heard him express to you his perfect approbation of the discipline and appearance of the regiment, and he told me, at the half-yearly inspection, it was the best battalion he had seen.

Question. Do you recollect, upon a subsequent inspection, when the 102d, and 2d battalion 36th were ordered to parade for that purpose, what was the principle upon which the General declined looking at the 36th, and what expressions did he make use of on that occasion?—*Answer.* I was in charge of the 2d battalion at that time, and they were brought out under the idea that Major-Gen. Houstoun would see them. After remaining perhaps two hours, B. Major Raitt came to me, and said Major-Gen. Houstoun had desired him to inform me that he had intended to look at the 36th, but as so much of his time had been taken up with the 102d, he should not have an opportunity; and he regretted it the less, as he recollected the very excellent state he had found the battalion in when last at Horsham. I then dismissed the battalion, and about half an hour after I saw Major-Gen. Houstoun, who said, I am very sorry for having kept you so long, but the very excellent state I found you in last time, leaves me nothing to regret.

Question from the Prosecutor, Major-Gen. Campbell. How long had Lieutenant Col. Cochrane been in the command of the battalion at this time?—*Answer.* About four years and a half.

Here the defence was closed, and the Prosecutor delivered in his rejoinder in the following words, a space having been ordered by the Court to be left in the proceedings, for the written testimony of Gen. Picton.

"The only observations that I shall make, are, that I conceive that one of the great objects has been obtained in Lieut.-Col. Cochrane's having had an opportunity of making the defence he has now submitted to the Court; and I trust the Court will not expect that I shall follow Lieut.-Col. Cochrane into the irrelevant and extraordinary matter that he has been indulged in bringing forward. I shall therefore only observe, that with the clamour of publicity, and in the production of all those papers connected and unconnected with the charges that has been offered to be submitted, that the only document Lieut.-Col. C. shews a reluctance in producing, and absolutely withholds, is the letter to him upon the subject at issue from the Commander of the Forces. As this cannot have arisen from inadvertence, I presume Lieut.-Col. Cochrane has his own reasons for it, and I trust the Court will give the circumstance its due weight.—Col. Cochrane observes, in his defence, that I made use of the word rigmarole to certain representations of the Colonel.—It will be for the Court to judge if it was possible for me to make use of such an expression to any thing that could come from Col. Cochrane, considering what has

passed in their presence. I shall conclude, by observing, that from all that I have heard here, or all that has been offered by Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane, in defence of his conduct *with respect to the charges* I thought it necessary to bring forward, I shall feel myself more inclined, and I trust the Court will also, to rest their judgment upon what Lieut.-Col. Cochrane *shall prove*, than what he has asserted before the Court.

Wednesday, August 28.—The Court having considered it necessary that the testimony of Gen. Picton should be read in the presence of the Prosecutor and the Hon. Col. Cochrane, Major-Gen. Campbell appeared before the Court, with the following document prepared in his hand, which finally closed the proceedings.

Albegaria, Aug. 27, 1811.—Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th, which, by mistake, did not arrive till twelve o'clock this day; and beg leave to inform you that I am so excessively ill, as to render me unable to attend the General Court Martial, on defence of Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, having been confined to my bed for four days.

As I have reason to suppose my attendance on this occasion is only required to bear testimony to the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, while under my command in the Island of Walcheren, I must say, that it was ever that of a most zealous, attentive, obedient and active Officer, which entitled him to my entire approbation and confidence. H. PICTON, Major-Gen.

To Captain Goodman, Dep. Judge Advocate.

REMAINDER OF MAJOR-GEN. CAMPBELL'S REPLY TO THE DEFENCE.

Character is certainly desirable at all times, and would be of the highest importance to the Prisoner on this occasion, if there was a point which admitted of a doubt under the consideration of the Court; at present, as far as related to this case, character can in no way avail him, for the charges stand uncontradicted, avowed, and not endeavoured to be justified, and totally unconnected with general character.

I hope, therefore, it has not appeared to be my wish to detract from the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel's fame; it was by no means my intention; for I trust, that however high in character, or exalted in rank, an individual may feel himself, that the decision of the Court will shew the army that those advantages will not justify deviations from due respect to military superiors, on points of duty; and that their opinion will support the general impression, that the more elevated the situation, from whence evil example is exhibited, the more baneful is its operation, and the more widely will it be diffused in an army, unless checked by the firm hand of military discipline.

Thus much I have felt myself called upon to state, respecting the character presented.

OPINION.

The Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution against the Prisoner, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, 36th Regiment, with what he has exhibited in his defence, and the evidence thereon, are of opinion that he is guilty of the charges preferred against him, viz.

First, For highly unmilitary conduct, in writing a letter, on or about the 9th of August, 1811, to Captain Achmuty, D. A. A. Gen. of the sixth division, to be laid before Major-Gen. Campbell, commanding the sixth division, couched in the most disrespectful and offensive terms to the Major-General.

Second, For highly unmilitary conduct, in forwarding the said letter direct to Major-Gen. Campbell, in a subsequent unbecoming letter, dated 11th August, 1811, after the said letter of the 9th had been returned to him by Capt. Achmuty, and after Major-Gen. Burne, commanding the brigade, had refused to forward it.

Third, For refusing to withdraw the said offensive letters of the 9th and 11th of August, notwithstanding their offensive tendency was made known to him, and an opportunity offered him by Major-Gen. Campbell, through Major-Gen. Burne, of withdrawing them.

Being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do, by virtue thereof, sentence him the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Basil Cochrane, 36th Regiment, to be severely reprimanded, at such time and place, and in such manner as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may think fit; which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

GENERAL ORDER.—*Fuente Guinaldo*, 31*st Aug.* 1811.

The Commander of the Forces regrets, that an Officer of the rank of Lieut.-Col. Cochrane should be placed in the situation in which that Officer now feels himself, and should have persevered in the error which he had committed, notwithstanding that its nature, and the consequences likely to result from his conduct, were repeatedly represented to him, and that he was repeatedly urged by those, whose opinions ought to have had an influence over him, to recall the improper letters which he had addressed to his Commanding Officer, Major-Gen. Campbell.

If the extreme sensibility to the censures of his Commanding Officer, which was the pretext for the disrespectful and offensive conduct of which Lieut.-Col. Cochrane has been found guilty, had been of that good description which induces those who feel it to avoid censure, by attending strictly to their duty, by obeying with zeal and precision the orders which they receive, and by upholding the discipline and subordination of the army, Lieut.-Col. Cochrane would have attended to the advice he had received, to withdraw his offensive letters, rather than incur the risk of receiving a stronger censure, under the sentence of the General Court Martial.

The Commander of the Forces hopes, however, that the sentence will convince the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, that whatever may be his feelings, he cannot with impunity express them to his Commanding Officer, in terms of disrespect and offence, even when he thinks he has reason to complain of his Commanding Officer's conduct; and that he will recollect in future, that a General Court Martial will enforce the rules of the service, which protects every Officer from disrespect and insult, on every occasion, but most particularly in the execution of his duty.

The Commander of the Forces desires that this order, whereby Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, of the 36th Regiment, is reprimanded, may be read to him by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Gen. of the sixth division, at the head of the division, to be paraded for that purpose, between Almeida and Gallegos, at seven o'clock on Monday morning, the 2d September, in presence of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. President of the General Court Martial, who is requested to attend.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Basil Cochrane is then to be released from his Arrest, and to return to his duty with his regiment.

Horse Guards, Oct. 15, 1811.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the foregoing Charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Basil Cochrane, together with the finding and returning of the Court, shall be read at the head of every Corps, and entered in the Regimental Orderly Books.

Copy of a Letter to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, commanding the Kent Military District.

My Lord,—Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Hythe, on the 19th August, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 3d of September following, for the trial of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Eneas M'Intosh, of the 85th Regiment of Foot, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.—

CHARGES PREFERRED BY COLONEL H. CUYLER, COMMANDING SAME REGIMENT.

First, For unofficer-like conduct in disobeying the orders of the Commanding Officer, in withholding a public regimental document, after being repeatedly ordered to deliver it to his Commanding Officer officially, both verbally and by letter, on or about the 24th and 25th of June, 1812.

Second, For highly disrespectful and unofficer-like conduct, in writing threatening letters to his Commanding Officer, particularly one dated 28th June, 1812, in answer to an official application made for a regimental paper in the possession of the said Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, therein unjustly accusing Colonel Cuyler, his Commanding Officer, of indecorous conduct, such as clenching his fist and shaking it in his, Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh's face, to enforce his orders, such conduct being highly injurious to the service, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

CHARGES PREFERRED BY PAYMASTER J. L. MANBY, OF THE SAME REGIMENT.

First, For scandalously misapplying a sum of 40l. of public money, drawn by him, Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, on the Paymaster of the 85th Regiment, on or about the 27th of November, 1809, purporting to be for the subsistence of the men of the 85th Regiment, on their arrival at Dover from Walcheren, whereas the same was not for that purpose appropriated, but his, Lieut.-Col. then Major, M'Intosh's, own private use; and although Paymaster Manby paid the draft so drawn on him, on the public account, by the positive orders of Lieut.-Col. then Major, M'Intosh, as subsistence for the men, yet, after frequent applications on the part of the said Paymaster Manby, Lieut.-Col. then Major, M'Intosh, put him off, fatally alleging it was difficult to collect it, (although it never was distributed,) and did not reimburse Paymaster Manby until 26th day of February, 1810, thereby leading Paymaster Manby into difficulties in his public accounts, as well as causing him private pecuniary embarrassments; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Second, For having falsely given himself credit, when closing his accounts up to the 24th of June, 1810, with the 85th regimental mess, as President of the Mess-Committee, as having then paid Messrs. Shipdems, wine-merchants, at Hythe, the sum of 120l. 8s. whereas he, Lieut.-Col. then Major, M'Intosh, at that period only paid the sum of 50l. 8s. and did not pay the remainder until it was discovered by a number of the mess, who insisted on his immediately discharging the difference of 70l.; in discharge of which Lieut.-Col. then Major, M'Intosh, on or about the 21st July, 1811, paid 19l. in money, and gave a draft for 51l. at two months, on the agents, Messrs. Greenwood and Cox, which draft was protested, and was not finally paid until on or about the 13th day of May, 1811; and likewise for endeavouring to prevail on the wine-merchants, Messrs. Shipdems, to ante-date the receipt for the deficiency of the 70l. for the purpose of deceiving his brother Officers, and thereby bringing the 85th mess into discredit and disrepute; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

Third, For neglect of duty, as senior Major of the 85th regiment, between the 8th day of September, 1809, and the 26th day of June, 1812, in not laying before any Court Martial an inventory of the effects or equipage of deceased Officers, such as the following:—Major Hill, Lieut. Gordon, Ensign Gwyllym, Capt. Hoggins, Capt. Naish, Lieut. Holmes, Lieut. Hogg, Assistant Surgeon Weir; thereby causing a dissatisfaction to those having claims on them, and preventing Paymaster Manby giving any true account of the debts and credits to the relatives of the deceased officers, although in one instance called upon to do so by the widow of the late Major Hill, as Paymaster of the Regiment; such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War, and injurious to the service.

Fourth, For sending a challenge to Paymaster Manby, on or about Sunday, June the 7th, 1812, to fight a duel at seven o'clock the same evening; such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the evidence and matter that has been adduced in support of the charges preferred against the prisoner by Paymaster J. L. Manby and Col. Henry Cuyler, both of the 85th Regiment, together with what he, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Eneas M'Intosh, of the same regiment, has offered in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the said Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, is *not guilty* of any of the charges, and the Court doth therefore most fully and *most honourably acquit him of all and every part of the same.*

The Court consider it proper to express the following observations upon the charges generally relative to those preferred by Paymaster Manby against the prisoner, and upon the first of which—" For scandalously misapplying the sum of 40l." it appeared to the Court that Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh drew the sum of 40l. but that he was fully authorised to do so, by the then situation of the 85th Regiment, under his orders, as the Paymaster was absent; it farther has been established by the evidence brought forward in the prisoner's defence, that he drew the money for public purposes, and that previous to drawing the said 40l. he had advanced money from his own private purse to the Quarter-Master of the Regiment, to convey the sick and baggage forward on the march; and farther, that the said sum of 40l. had been repaid to Paymaster Manby by Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, and the whole matter fully and completely settled on the 26th February, 1810, about one month previous to Paymaster Manby's closing his quarterly accounts, in which that sum was finally accounted for to government, viz, 24th March, 1810. Paymaster Manby could, therefore, have been led neither into error or inconvenience, and the accusation set forth by him against the prisoner upon the first charge, appears to the Court equally unfounded and improper.

Relative to the second charge exhibited against the prisoner by Paymaster Manby, Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh has clearly proved to the Court, that although he had not actually paid the whole sum of 120l. to Messrs. Shipdems for wine, at the same time specified in the charge, yet that he neither withheld the remainder of the sum unpaid, nor endeavoured to deceive his brother officers; but, on the contrary, fully intimated to his successor, as the President of the Mess-Committee, (Major N. A. Mein, of the 85th Regiment,) and to Lieut. Davidson, who had the general charge of the mess account for Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, that he had not paid the whole sum.

It has farther been made evident to the Court, that although the first bill Lieut.-Colonel M'Intosh gave to Messrs. Shipdems for 51l. was not paid at the Agent's, yet that, on its being returned, he, Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, did give to Messrs. Shipdems full and satisfactory bills to the amount of 60l. receiving a balance in cash, one part of which was a bill drawn for 30l. drawn on the agents, and duly honoured, and the remainder, a like sum of 30l. was an acceptance of Paymaster Manby's of a bill, all of which matter had been fully and completely settled upwards of one year and a half, of which fact Paymaster Manby must have been perfectly aware, as his own bill (or acceptance) constituted part of the liquidation given by Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh to Messrs. Shipdems on the above monies.

Relative to the fact of the prisoner having requested to antedate a receipt for the sum he had in part paid, and for the remainder of which he had given bills, the Court do not attach any criminal conduct to Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, who appeared only to do so from a wish to make the accounts to correspond, as a mere matter of form.

Under these circumstances, together with the situation of the mess accounts of the 85th regiment, at the time alluded to, and a firm belief on the part of the Court, that no shade of improper conduct did attach to Lieut.-M'Intosh, the Court most fully exonerate the prisoner from any improper motives, but cannot help observing, that the prosecutor, Paymaster Manby, in preferring the charge at so distant a period, after he must have known the transactions were settled, has been actuated by very different feelings from those connected with the good of his Majesty's service.

Upon the third charge exhibited by Paymaster Manby against the prisoner, it has been fully proved to the Court by Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, relative to the 85th Regiment in particular, and likewise by the evidence of Major-General Mackenzie, and the knowledge of the Members of the Court individually, that it is not usual in the service to lay or make inventories of the effects of deceased Officers before regimental Courts-martial, and no proof has been adduced in support of the prosecution, to shew that Lieut.-Colonel M'Intosh has caused or excited discontent on the part of the relatives of such deceased Officers, as had been made the subject of investigation; but, on the contrary, as far as the Court has been enabled to decide, the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, has taken due care of the effects, and distributed the accounts with justice.

Relative to the fourth charge, preferred by Paymaster Manby against the prisoner, the Court have to observe, that the very evidence of the prosecutor himself established Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh by no means *sent him a challenge to fight a duel*, but merely required an explanation of an highly improper passage contained in a letter written from the prosecutor to the prisoner.

The Court feel they should neglect their duty, were they to close their proceedings without remarking, that the circumstances which they have been called upon by Paymaster Manby to investigate, arose, for the most part, out of transactions which have occurred long since, and which, therefore, had he seen through in the light in which he now asserts he does, "his regard for rectitude and true honour, and love for his country," should and ought to have occasioned him to bring forward at once, instead of after a lapse of two years.

They conceive it farther incumbent on them to deprecate, in the strongest manner, the advantage which the prosecutor has taken of his privilege of addressing the Court, to make statements against his superior officer, which he has not attempted to prove, insinuations apparently without foundation, and accusations which, at the

time he made them, he must have known to be false. And the Court do regret, that the malice by which Paymaster Manby has been actuated in preferring the charges, should have caused an officer, having so high and so distinguished a character as Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh has maintained in His Majesty's service, the mortification of having been placed two months in arrest, and the perplexity and trouble of vindicating himself from such accusations.

In reference to the two charges preferred by Col. Henry Cuyler against the prisoner, the Court consider it their duty, in addition to the full and honourable acquittal already recorded on behalf of Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, to state, that with respect to the first of the said charges, the Court do consider the paper alluded to as a document solely belonging to Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, and which, for his own indemnification, he was entitled to retain; but that he (the prisoner) very properly, as a Gentleman and a man of honour, offered a copy of the paper to Colonel Cuyler. And upon the second charge, the Court do not find any thing either improper or threatening in the letters written by Col. M'Intosh to Col. Cuyler, whose manner towards him (the prisoner,) at the time alluded to in the letter, dated June 26, 1812, *was at least equivocal.*

I am to acqnaint Your Lordship, that His Royal Highness was graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court. FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of a Letter to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, commanding the Kent Military District.

Horse-Guards, Oct. 24, 1812.—My Lord, Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Hythe, on the 1st and 2d inst. for the trial of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel M'Intosh, of the 85th Regiment, who was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.—

For fraudulently causing Paymaster Manby, when President of a Court of Inquiry, held some time in the latter part of July, 1810, for the purpose of settling Major M'Intosh's accounts as President of the Mess Committee, to credit him, Major M'Intosh, as having paid Ensign Davidson a sum of money, namely, 28l. 5s. $8\frac{3}{4}$d. whereas he, Major M'Intosh, did not pay Ensign Davidson such a sum of money; but, on the contrary, received a sum from Ensign Davidson of 2l. 14s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d. on account of the 85th regiment's mess, and which sum Major M'Intosh concealed at the same time from Paymaster Manby, by which transaction the mess of the 85th Regiment has been wronged; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence, and matter that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner hath offered in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieut.-Colonel M'Intosh, 85th Regiment of Foot, or Bucks Volunteers, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the Court do therefore most fully and honorably acquit him, the aforesaid Brevet Lieut.-Col. Eneas M'Intosh, of the same.

The Court feel it their bounden duty to reprobate, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Prosecutor, Paymaster Manby, in thus bringing a superior Officer before a General Court Martial upon a charge of fraud, when he has not produced a particle of evidence to substantiate the same.

I am to acquaint your Lordship, that his Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and

sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent taking in view the conduct and apparent motives of Paymaster Manby, in the prosecution of his superior Officer, upon this and the former Court Martial, was further pleased to command that it should be intimated to that Officer, that his Royal Highness has no farther occasion for his services as Paymaster in the 85th Regiment.

Your Lordship will therefore acquaint me with the day on which the Prince Regent's pleasure is made known to Paymaster Manby, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from our last No.)

War-Office, December 29, 1812.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Alexander Macdougall, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Chamberlain, promoted.

20th ditto—Lieut. John Court, from the 63d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne, who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Rees Howell Gronow, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caulfield, who retires.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Carroll S. Hopkins to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Moore dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial.—Ensign Allan Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Hopkins.

8th ditto—Ensign John Lowry to be Lieutenant, vice Barber, deceased.— . . . . Swaine, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lowry.

9th ditto—Ensign . . . . Brown to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Curzon, promoted in the 69th Foot.

12th ditto—Ensign Mathew Forster, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Read, promoted in the 6th West India Regiment.

22d ditto—Lieut. J. Fraser to be Captain of a Company, vice Fanning, deceased.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.

27th ditto—Lieutenant John M'Ra, from the 79th Foot, vice Ward, promoted in the 36th Foot.—Lieutenant Martin Lynch, vice Elliot, who retires.

35th ditto—Ensign Joseph Routledge to be Lieutenant, vice Montford, deceased.—John Murray Bliss, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Routledge.

37th ditto—Assistant Surgeon to the Forces Edward Dow to be Surgeon, vice Thompson, promoted on the Staff.

To be Ensigns, by purchase.

39th ditto—Richard Henry Evans, Gent. vice Cox, promoted.—Daniel Grueber, Gent. vice Brown, who retires.

41st ditto—Ensign Samuel Smith, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fitz Gerald, promoted in the Glengarry Fencibles.—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Douglas, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Surgeon.

46th ditto—Benjamin Warton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Forster, promoted in the 12th Foot.

48th ditto—Ensign John Hall to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Allman, promoted.

52d ditto—Ensign Edward Scones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knox, promoted in the 40th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

56th ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Van Baerle, from the 70th Foot, vice Armstrong who exchanges.—Ensign . . . . M'Donnell, without purchase, vice Parker, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

58th ditto—Lieutenant Charles Campbell, from the Royal Corsican Rangers, vice Fallon, who exchanges.—Ensign Henry Stoughton, without purchase.

To be Ensign.

Charles Duckers, Gent. vice Stoughton.

To be Captains of Companies.

60th ditto—Lieutenant Henry Dibbly, vice Boardman, deceased.—Lieutenant John Watson, vice Philbin, deceased.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign J. W. Dalmann, vice Klinkerfuss, deceased.—Ensign James Beatty, vice Perry, deceased.—Ensign Charles Maclean, vice Webster, deceased.—Ensign A. B. Cairnes, vice Crozier, deceased.—Ensign John Currie, vice Fitz Gerald, deceased.—Ensign Robert Mackenzie, vice Marchington, appointed to the Nova Scotia Fencibles.—Ensign William Brady, vice Watson, promoted.

To be Ensigns.

Thomas Wright, Gent. vice Dalmann.—William Williams, Gent. vice Beatty.—John Brown, Gent. vice Maclean.—Benjamin Clare, Gent. vice Gairnes.—William Fawcett, Gent. vice Currie.—Henry Shewbridge, Gent. vice Mackenzie.—Richard Farrar, Gent. vice Brady.

63d ditto—Lieutenant F. Wynne, from the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Court, who exchanges.

70th ditto—Lieutenant Richard Armstrong, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Van Baerle, who exchanges.

71st ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas G. Logan, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Macredie, placed upon half-pay.

79th ditto—Ensign J. M'Gibbon to be Lieutenant, vice Harkness, deceased.—John Mackenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Gibbon.

82d ditto—William Tudor, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Taylor, promoted in the 89th Foot.

87th ditto—Captain R. H. Shaw, from the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Blake, who exchanges.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

89th ditto—Ensign John Caulfield, vice Daniel, promoted.—Ensign A. B. Taylor, from the 82d Foot, vice Rowe, promoted.

To be Ensign.

Henry Boldero, Gent. vice Caulfield.

96th ditto—Ensign Thomas Eagan to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt, cashiered.—William Stritch, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Eagan.

To be Captains of Companies.

101st ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Shewen, from the 1st Garrison Battalion, vice Garvock, who exchanges.—Lieut. Edward Page Turner, from the 10th Light Dragoons, by purchase, vice Shewen, who retires.

To be Lieutenant, without purchase.

Ensign Charles Crowe, from the 48th Foot, vice Bowers, who resigns.

3d West India Regt.—John M'Intyre, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hume, deceased.

6th ditto—Lieutenant James Read, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Skipton, appointed to the 11th R. Veteran Battalion.

To be Lieutenants.

8th ditto—Ensign D. H. Grose, vice Jones, deceased.—Ensign John Maxwell, vice J. Taylor, deceased.

To be Ensigns.

Mac Carthy Geagan, Gent. vice Maxwell,—E. E. Grant, Gent. vice Grose.

1st Garrison Battalion—Captain John Garvock, from the 101st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shewen, who exchanges.

4th ditto—Lieut. the Hon. G. Fortescue, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Maclean, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

6th ditto—Captain Henry Blake, from the 87th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shaw, who exchanges.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion—Assistant-Surgeon John H. Sprague, from the 63d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Douglas, promoted in the 41st Foot.

7th ditto—Captain Malcolm Maclean, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Blossett, apppointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

The King's German Legion.—To be Cornets.

2d Regiment of Light Dragoons—M. Prendergast, Gent. vice Löning, promoted.—Hermann Meyer, Gent. vice Roeders, promoted.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry—Stephen Macdonald, Gent. to be Ensign.

1st Battalion of the Line—Lieutenant Gerlach Schlütter to be Captain of a Company, vice La Roche, dead of his wounds.—Ensign Charles Michaelis to be Lieutenant, vice Schlütter.

2d ditto—Francis La Roche, Gent. to be Ensign.

5th ditto—Lieutenant George Hagemann to be Captain of a Company, vice Bacmeister, sen. dead of his wounds.—Ensign George Klingsöhr to be Lieutenant, vice Hagemann.—Cadet Serjeant Henry Vassmer to be Ensign, vice Schlaeger, promoted.

Royal Corsican Rangers.

Lieutenant P. A. Fallon, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges.—Serjeant-Major John Harvey, from the 50th Foot, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Ciavaldini, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

BREVET.

Major-Gen. W. H. Clinton to be Lieut.-General in the Army serving in Spain and Portugal.

STAFF.

Captain L. A. De Noe, from the 6th Foot, to be Staff-Captain at the Army Depôt in the Isle of Wight.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

Tannatt H. Thompson, Gent.—Samuel Cumming, Gent.—Thomas Hill, Gent.—Charles A. Clarke, Gent.—Thomas Bissett, Gent.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff-Surgeon E. Brown to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. Morgan of the 13th Foot, and Ensign Hamilton, of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, are superseded, being absent without leave.

Fifeshire Militia—John Arthur, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Batcheller, resigned. Dated September 15, 1812.—Charles Graham, Gent. to be Ensign, vize Menzies, promoted. Dated September 16, 1812.—J. P. Donaldson to be Lieutenant, vice Menzies, appointed to the 93d Foot. Dated Nov. 24, 1812.—Vans Craigie Baird, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Donaldson. Dated as above.

Derby Old Militia—John Wragg, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated Sept. 7, 1812.—Gavin Miller, Gent. to be ditto. Dated Dec. 14, 1812.—John Carr, Gent. to be ditto. Dated Dec. 18, 1812.—Charles Kelly Cooper, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry—William Evans, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated December 16, 1812.

2d or East Norfolk Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Joseph Storr to be Captain, vice Orr, resigned. Dated Dec. 6, 1812.—Ensign George Edward Beckwith to be Lieutenant, vice Storr promoted. Dated as above.

1st Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia—James Chase, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated Nov. 17, 1812.

2d Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia—George Morse, Esq. to be Major, vice Cole, resigned. Dated Nov. 17, 1812.

Swaffham Cavalry—Samuel Tyssen, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated Sept. 6, 1812.

Clackclose Cavalry—John Lister, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Smart, resigned. Dated Oct. 11, 1812.

Norwich Riflemen—Second Lieutenant William Freeman to be First Lieutenant, vice Corfield, resigned. Dated Dec. 6, 1812.—Thomas Starkey Coldwell, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Freeman, promoted. Dated as above.

Sharp Shooters attached to the 3d, or East Norfolk Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Wm. Coleman, Gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated Dec. 6, 1812.

Foreign-Office, December 30, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from

General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, dated the 30th Nov. and 6th and 7th inst.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 30, 1812.

MY LORD,—In my dispatch of the 25th instant, I had the honour to state to your Lordship the important and brilliant success of His Imperial Majesty's arms in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, in the former of which Marshal Davoust's division was defeated and dispersed with great loss, Buonaparte and the Marshal flying from the field of battle; and in the latter Marshal Ney's division, near the same place, said to have consisted of 18,000 men, appears to have been completely accounted for by the numbers killed and wounded, in addition to those who afterwards laid down their arms. I also stated the general distribution of the armies as they stood at that time.

I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolenski, reports, on the 23d Nov. from Laniky Farm, that Buonaparte, with his guards, left Orcha on the 20th Nov. and marched on the road to Kochanoff; and that on the 21st the remaining troops of the enemy marched out of the former place, leaving twenty-six guns, and some hospitals, in which were upwards of fifty wounded French officers.

General Count Platoff is ordered to follow the army marching on Cochanoff.

A detachment under Major-General Ermaloff, consisting of fourteen battalions of infantry, some cavalry, and two companies of artillery, is directed to move by Orsha, to reinforce Count Platoff.

The advanced guard of the main army, under the command of General Millaradovitch, consisting of the 2d and 7th divisions of infantry, and the 2d division of cavalry, was to cross the Dnieper on the 23d, at Kopys, and was to direct its march upon Tolotchina, to join General Ermaloff's detachment.

The main army will cross the Dnieper, at Kopys, on the 24th, and march by Starasel to Tsetzershioff, from whence it may be directed according to circumstances, either upon Bobra or Berezinoff.

General Wittgenstein reports on the 24th Nov. from the village of Cherai, that Admiral Tchichagoff was at Borisoff on the 24th inst. whence General Langeron informed the Count, by letters of the 22d inst. that General Count Lambert was at Borisoff on the 21st, where he defeated the whole corps of Dembroffski, taking six cannon, two colours, and 3000 prisoners, driving them on upon the road to Orsha; that Count Lambert had also taken at Kaidanoff two guns, and from two to three thousand prisoners, and that, including the hospitals at Minsk, in the last eight days upwards of 11,000 prisoners, and twenty-four guns had been taken.

Victor and Oudinot have retired before Count Wittgenstein upon Borisoff; the latter is marching in pursuit of them, and on the 23d took 800 prisoners and many carriages.

Count Wittgenstein reports, that General Platoff is marching against the great body of the enemy's corps upon Toulochinow, by which it appears the enemy is enclosed on three sides—General Platoff in his rear, Admiral Tchichagoff in their front, and Count Wittgenstein on their flank.

A report was received yesterday of another general officer, whose name I have not heard, having been taken prisoner; and I have also understood that accounts are received, that General Ertle was arrived at Egoumen.

The detachment under General Sacken is understood to be fully adequate to keep Prince Schwartzenberg in check.

The attempt to blow up the cathedral of Smolensko failed, the match having gone out before it reached the mine.

The fate of Marshal Ney has not been ascertained. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 6, 1812.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit the report of the defeat of Victor's corps by General Count Wittgenstein, on the 27th November.

It would seem that this corps had altered its direction from Borisoff, and was proceeding up the left bank of the Berezina, when it was charged by Count Wittgenstein. On the 16th, at daybreak, the Count pursued Buonaparte on a road which leads to Vilna, still upon the left bank of the Berezina.

A bridge had been thrown over the river, at a place about thirty versts from Borisoff, where there was an advantageous position for the enemy's rear guard, and for covering the passage.

In this day's march the French lost the whole of their equipages and plunder, and were vigorously and repeatedly attacked at the bridge.

The position on the left bank being continually reinforced by fresh troops, was contested till night, when it was evacuated, and the bridge was destroyed as soon as the rear guard had passed. There is a cross road from this point which leads to the great road to Vilna, and it was the intention of Count Wittgenstein to pursue, as soon as he either received pontoons, or re-established the bridge.

General Platoff had already got to the right bank, probably at Borisoff.

Admiral Tchichagoff's quarters appear to have been at no great distance, but no particular report of the distribution or movements of this part of the force, has as yet been received, since the affair of Count Lambert.

It appears, however, from the conclusion of Count Witttgenstein's last report, that he expects the concert and support both of the Admiral and of Count Platoff.

General Millaradovitch was stated to have arrived at Borisoff when the last accounts came away.

The head-quarters of the main army were still advancing on a line parallel to, and to the southward of the main road from Smolensko to Minsk, but considerably in the rear of the present operations.

There are long defiles to pass on the road from Borisoff to Minsk, as well as on that upon which Buonaparte is supposed to be marching; and it scarcely appears possible, that the remains of his army can get through these difficulties in presence of so many troops, with artillery and cavalry, regular as well as irregular.

(Signed) CATHCART.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 7, 1812.

My Lord,—While in the act of dispatching the messenger, I received from the palace a report from Admiral Tchichagoff, dated the 29th November, upon the march to Ostachcow, detailing its proceedings from the 21st November, and stating that, in concert with Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff, he is in pursuit of the French, whose force he estimates at 70,000 men, including Oudinot and Victor, and which he says is provided with cavalry and artillery.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Journal of Military Operations from the 7th to the 13th Nov. 1812, *dated Head-Quarters Kopys.*

Nov. 7.—Major-General Borosdini having driven the enemy from Laeda, pursued them with a part of his detachment as far as Bolschoi Kolotofsky, and with his Cossacks as far as Kosan, where they were relieved by those of the detachment commanded by the Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharofsky. The enemy lost in his flight seven pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages.

The General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, reports, under the date of the 5th inst. that having on the 3d approached Smolensko, and having learnt from the inhabitants, who were quitting it, that the enemy occupied the Fauxbourg of Petersburgh, he gave immediate orders to his troops to attack, under cover of the fire of the artillery of the Don.

Colonel Kaysaroff, after having with his Chasseurs broken the barrier which the enemy had placed, vigorously pursued them into the Fauxbourg itself, from whence they fled in alarm and disorder within the walls of the fortress, where they were exposed to a fire of grape-shot from the neighbouring heights. Whilst the Cossacks and the Chasseurs were engaged in the Fauxbourg, the enemy made a sortie in two columns, with eight pieces of cannon and a mortar, resolutely determined to repossess themselves of the Fauxbourg. But Major-General Koutcinckoff with his Cossacks, and Colonel Kaysaroff with his Chasseurs, fell upon them, and having repulsed the infantry, took their cannon. The Fauxbourg was retaken, when night put an end to the contest. On the 4th the enemy established themselves behind the palisadoes, keeping possession of the left bank of the Dnieper, whilst his columns quitted the town with precipitation.

Count Platoff caused Te Deum to be sung, in presence of the troops, accompanied by a discharge of artillery and a hurrah of the soldiers.

The enemy on quitting the town, sprung the mines which they had formed under several places of the fortress, which set fire to the houses of the Fauxbourg of Petersburg, which were situated opposite the fortress.

The Aide-de-Camp, General Baron Mettersakomelsky, reports, that the officer whom he had detached with three squadrons, had discovered an enemy's column at three versts from Winnisa-Louki, and having surrounded them, he sent the Staabs-Rottmeister of the Hussars of the Akimfieldt guards, with a proposal to lay down their arms. This commission he executed with complete success—the number of prisoners amounted to 2,500 men.

Intelligence has been received, that the detachment under Count Oschaufsky, has occupied Mohilow, after having dislodged the enemy. Provisions and forage, sufficient to subsist the whole army during ten days, were found in the place.

Head-quarters of the enemy at Dabroi (great road to Orsha.)

Nov. 8.—The Aide-de-Camp, General Count Oscharofsky, reports, on the 7th, that the French army having abandoned, on the night of the 8th, the village of Kosan, had marched to Dombrowna, and that many prisoners had been made in their flight, of which, however, the Count could not yet fix the number, as it increased every moment.

Head-quarters at Romanoff.

Nov. 9.—The Count Oscharofsky reports, that a detachment sent by him pursued the rear guard of the enemy on their retreat from Kosan. The Cossacks, in following it on each side of the great road, had cut off part of it from Dombrowna, and, regardless of the fire of grape-shot, threw themselves, together with the Chasseurs, upon the enemy's column, killed more than a thousand men, took four pieces of cannon, with the caissons laden with grape, besides a considerable number of carts, and made 600 prisoners.

Major-General Borosdin reports, on the 4th, that having with his detachment driven the enemy from Dombrowna, he had pursued him to Ursha, on which occasion he took above 400 men and eight officers. At Dombrowna was found a small magazine of flour, oats, and hay.

General Count Platoff reports, on the 7th, that, proceeding from Smolensko to Dombrowna, he had destroyed a detachment of the enemy, which, after the defeat of the French army at Krasno, had saved itself by flight, and passed over to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to come up again with the main body. The Count made 3,000 prisoners, among whom is the late Chief Commissary General at Smolensko, de Puibusque. In a second report, General Platoff states, that, continuing on the 7th his route to Dombrowna, he was informed that Marshal Ney was marching with the remains of his corps to Loubawitzch, and had been seen in the afternoon at Gousuiroff. Having occupied this place with his Cossacks on the left, General Platoff ordered masked batteries to be raised on the road; and having permitted the enemy to advance, he suddenly opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape shot; so that confounded, and seeing it impossible to pierce through to Loubawitzch, they threw themselves into the woods on the banks of the Dnieper, and covering their march by Chasseurs, pressed along the bank of the river until the night was far advanced; and threw into it the four pieces of cannon they had with them.

The 8th, at about six o'clock in the morning, the advance guard came up with the enemy in advance of Dombrowna. He was again received with grape shot on coming out of a forest on the road. Our Cossacks, profiting by the disorder of the enemy, and the well directed fire of our artillery, attacked with the lance, killing many, and making 800 prisoners, among which was a Commissary-General and ten Officers. Marshal Ney, seeing his total defeat, threw himself into the forests, and collecting the troops whom the attack of our Cossacks had dispersed, he occupied the village of Jarouboff, where he defended himself with obstinacy, until night, which put an end to the combat.

Nov. 10.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that during the pursuit of the enemy to Orsha he made 400 prisoners. The enemy defends the passage of the river with his artillery, while he gives the town up to the flames. The Partizan Dasidoff attacked the enemy on the 9th at Kopys, and killing many, made 285 prisoners, besides taking a quantity of equipages; passing afterwards the river by swimming, he sent various parties to Schkloff, Staroselije, and Orsha.

The Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that the enemy had, after some resist-

ance, been driven from Orsha, and that at one o'clock the town had been occupied by our troops. The enemy left there twenty pieces of cannon, some provisions, and his hospitals, in which were found, of officers alone, fifty persons.

On the 11th the grand army halted at Lannike.

Nov. 12.—The Aide-de-Camp General Count Osckaroffsky reports, on the 12th, that having arrived on the 11th at Gorhi, he had sent Major Rschefsky, with the regiments of Cosaacks of the Don, of Schamscheff, and 150 Hussars, in pursuit of the enemy, who had just quitted the place. The Major Rschefsky came up with and nearly destroyed them, making four officers and 250 soldiers prisoners, and taking many equipages. The head-quarters of the army at Morosoff.

The Tirailleur of the 1st grenadier company of the regiment of infantry of Moscow, Stepan Jeremenko, had been left, in order to be cured of the wounds he had received at Smolensko, to the care of the principal of that government, the Sub-Lieut. Krestschetoff. After his cure had been completed, and during the retreat of the French, a detachment of forty-seven men passed by the villages of Mlethino and Polsino. He immediately assembled the peasants of those places, and encouraging them by his example, he killed seven of the forty-seven, and having bound with cords the forty remaining, he sent them with the peasants to the outposts of the Cossacks. The said Jeremenko having by so courageous an action shewn his zeal for the service, and given a proof of the spirit which characterizes the Russian soldier, his Highness the Gen. Field Marshal has advanced him to the rank of subaltern officer, and has likewise given him the badge of the military order of St. George.

Proceedings of the military Operations of the Russian Army, from the 13th to the 16th November.

Nov. 13.—The Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky, as he was proceeding on the 12th, with part of the detachment under his command, from Schkloff towards Mohilow, was informed by some of the inhabitants, who had left that place, that the enemy's troops which had remained there, had threatened to set on fire all within their reach; in consequence of this information, Count Oscharoffsky, without loss of time, ordered on the Cossacks from Paltawa, mounted the riflemen, and arrived before night with his cavalry and artillery, in time to save the town, from whence he immediately drove the enemy—thus at the same time relieving the place, and many large magazines which it contained, from the danger with which it was threatened.

Another part of the detachment, under the orders of the Staabs-rost-meister of the Hussards of the Guards, Natschakin, which had been sent on by the road to Knaeschnitzi, came up with the enemy on their retreat from that place, attacked them, and took one officer and 100 men prisoners, putting the rest to flight, whom they pursued for six versts beyond Knaeschnitzi. In the magazines at Mohilow, there were 34,000 kouls of provisions and forage.

General Millaradovitch reports that, on the 12th, he shall be with part of his van-guard at Tototschin.

The grand army halted at Kopys.

Nov. 14.—General Platoff reports, that on the 12th some of the enemy's troops, which had separated from the corps under Marshal Ney, and had taken the road to Loubawitntz, surrendered, to the number of 800 men. The enemy's loss in prisoners was, indeed, so very great, that he found it was unnecessary to make any particular report on the occasion, as it seldom occurred that he took less than a thousand prisoners each day.

Colonel Potemkin, belonging to General Milloradovitch's van-guard, in his report of the 13th, states, that Major-General Karpow had assembled 600 prisoners at Zolotschina, and that at Kostel they had found 100 Ischetwerts of rye.

On the 13th General Platoff reports, that Lieut.-Gen. Martinott having attacked the enemy, with Major-General Koutenikoff's brigade, as he was marching on the high road, killed 500 hundred of them, and made 400 prisoners, amongst whom was General Dseworofsky.

The head-quarters were at Staroselijé.

Nov. 15.—Lieut.-General Schefelert's report of the 10th states, that the major part of the merchants of Ratslaff Polosott, together with the citizens of that town,

animated by the love of their country, had equipped a detachment of 100 cavalry; and having armed them with pikes, swords, and muskets, during the whole of the continuance of the military operations in the government of Smolensko, they had made several excursions, in which they had had many affairs with the enemy, with advantage to themselves, by which means they in fact saved their town from being plundered.

The head-quarters at Krouglo.

Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein to His Imperial Majesty, dated Staroc Boryssaff, Nov. 29.

Yesterday I had the honour most submissively to report to your Imperial Majesty, upon the defeat of the corps of Marshal Victor, from whom the troops of your majesty took four cannon, two standards, sixty-seven staff and other officers, and 3000 prisoners, independently of a considerable number in killed and wounded. After this victory there surrendered, the General of Division Parthenaut, the General of Brigade Bilier, the Chief of the Staff D'Elert; Generals Canins and Blamont; five colonels, fifteen lieutenant-colonels, 224 officers, and 7,800 privates; amongst these were two whole regiments of cavalry, fully mounted, the one a Saxon regiment, and one of Berg. I afterwards resolved on attacking Napoleon himself; which I did not fail to perform on the same day.

The enemy approached the passage of the Berezina in great force, and stopt there to defend it with the greatest obstinacy, in order to save his artillery and baggage; without being disconcerted by his great efforts, I drove him back the distance of three versts. The engagement lasted the whole day. To-day I compelled him to cross the river near Stoudenzie, where, after having passed it, he burned the bridge; but having received pontons from Admiral Tchichagoff, I am at this moment occupied in getting them thrown on the river. I shall pass it immediately, and shall act in conjunction with him and General Platoff. Yesterday we took from the enemy one field-piece, and made 1,500 prisoners. To-day we took twelve pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of them he cast himself into the river. I have also taken a number of officers and men; others are continually arriving, so that I have not as yet been able to take any account of them; they bring in, besides, so many carriages, belonging to Buonaparte as well as to private individuals, that the distance of half a verst is covered with them, so as not to allow persons to pass either on foot or on horseback. I have been obliged, therefore, to dispatch three companies of militia to clear a passage only for the troops. Upon these carriages, most of them lately the property of Moscow families, was found, besides a great booty for the troops, a quantity of church plate and other effects, which the enemy had stolen at Moscow. We are occupied in collecting it altogether, in order to send it to the Governor-General of Moscow. In reporting this most humbly to your Imperial Majesty, I lay at the same time at your feet the standards which I have taken from the enemy.

We have lost, during these days, above 3,000 men.

Report of Admiral Tchichagoff, on the Road of Ostachero, on the 29th Nov.

Seeing the possibility of communicating directly with St. Petersburgh, I profit of it, to make known to your Majesty all that has happened since my last report. The following day after my arrival at Minsk I reinforced my advanced guard, and ordered General Lambert to go on the side of Borisow. On the 21st of Nov. he attacked, at the break of day, the redoubts occupied by the rear guard of General Dombrowsky, who had arrived in great haste from Beresina, to take possession of it. The resistance was very great; they fought a long time, and with fury. Your Majesty possesses in Count Lambert an active, courageous, and able general, capable of surmounting every difficulty, who having perceived the importance of this post, in which the enemy had collected all their force to maintain themselves, decided to take it, and completely succeeded. The enemy lost 2,000 men in killed, and we have made as many prisoners. The remains of the corps of Dombrowsky have been pursued and dispersed.

In the mean time, while my advanced guard was going from Minsk to Borisow, General Ichaplitz was sent to Lembin to observe the passage of the Beresina, and Colonel Loukowkin to take possession of every thing that the enemy had been

obliged to abandon. Some detachments of Dombrowsky had really crossed that river, Colonel Loukowkin attacked them, and took from them a colonel, many officers, three hundred soldiers, and one colour.

The passage of the river near Borisow had been judged so important, that the enemy turned towards it all his attention. In consequence, Oudinot was detached to reinforce Dombrowsky, but the tete-du-pônt established on this side, rendered fruitless all their endeavours.

The enemy, determined to force his passage, made demonstrations upon many points, and he succeeded at last in finding a very strong position, at thirteen versts from Borisow, where he placed a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, and having on its flanks marshes and heights. He effected the passage of the river under the protection of his batteries, so as to render it impossible for us to prevent it, particularly as the river, at the place where he effected his passage, was very narrow, so that the infantry crossed it on horseback.

On the 27th and 28th we heard a cannonade, first on the right and then on the left. The Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff approached. Communications were established between us. On the 28th I attacked the enemy in front, at the same time that Wittgenstein found himself already engaged with the troops which defended the passage of the river on the opposite side. Some prisoners informed us that Napoleon was in person at this battle, with all his force, which amounted to about seventy thousand men. The corps of Oudinot and Victor, that formed part of it, were composed of soldiers who had not suffered much, as they were still provided both with artillery and cavalry.

The guard of Napoleon is likewise in tolerable condition. The enemy was driven back to the distance of four or five versts, with the loss of one cannon, many officers, some hundreds of prisoners, and a considerable number of killed.

Lieutenant-General Sacken, whom I left in the environs of Brut, has perfectly executed my orders. The Prince of Schwartzenberg has twice approached Slonim; but General Saken having attacked Regnier two days successively, forced him to retreat and join Prince Schwartzenberg. Lieutenant-General Regnier has lost one pair of colours and one thousand prisoners.

I have just learnt that the enemy is retreating from before me, having lost one more cannon and some baggage. I am going to pursue them.

Office of Ordnance, December 26, 1812.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Brevet-Major Stephen G. Adye to be Major, vice Duncan, deceased. Dated October 1, 1812.—Second Captain Courtenay Ilbert to be Captain, vice Adye. Dated as above.—First Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald to be Second Captain, vice Ilbert. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant William Drummond to be First Lieutenant, vice Macdonald. Dated as above.—Second Captain Thomas Hutchesson to be Captain, vice Lefebure, deceased, Dated October 24, 1812.—First Lieutenant John Longley to be Second Captain, vice Hutchesson. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Acherley to be First Lieutenant, vice Longley. Dated as above.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Williams, vice Townsend, promoted. Dated December 17, 1812.—Gentleman Cadet Henry W. Picard, vice Trench, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet William Greenwood, vice Drawbridge, promoted. Dated as above. Gentleman Cadet Evan Morgan, vice Morgan, promoted. Dated December 17, 1812.—Gentleman Cadet Richard G. Wilson, vice Wood, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Anthony O. Molesworth, vice Warde, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Burke Cuppage, vice Grimes, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Malcolm Clark, vice Hill, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Robert Burn, vice Ingleby, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet George Doyle, vice Cator, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Richard B. Burnaby, vice Oldham, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Robert G. Smith, vice Lovett, promoted. Dated as above.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—Second Lieutenant David Wilkie to be First Lieutenant, vice Pearce, resigned. Dated December 18, 1812.—William Howard Gillman to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wilkie. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

Artillery—Second Captain Charles Baron Witzleben to be Captain, by augmentation.—Lieutenant William Braun to be Second Captain, vice Witzleben. Dated December 11, 1812.—Lieutenant Augustus Bindseil to be Second Captain, by augmentation. Dated December 12, 1812.—Second Lieutenant Charles de Schulzen to be First Lieutenant, vice Braun. Dated December 11, 1812.—Second Lieutenant Anthony Hugo to be First Lieutenant, vice Bindseil Dated December 12, 1812.—Second Lieutenant Henry Stöckmann to be First Lieutenant, by augmentation. Dated December 13, 1812.—Second Lieutenant William Rummel to be First Lieutenant, by augmentation. Dated December 14, 1812.—Frederick Lucke, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Schulzed. Dated December 11, 1812.—Frederick Seinecke to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hugo. Dated December 12, 1812.—Henry Wöhler to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stöckmann. Dated December 13, 1812.—Gentleman Cadet Lewis Haardt to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rummel. Dated December 14, 1812.—Gentleman Cadet . . . . . Heise to be Second Lieut. by augmentation. Dated Dec. 15, 1812.

Engineers—Lieutenant William Müller to be Second Captain. Dated Dec. 13, 1812.

Office of Ordnance, December 28, 1812.

Corps of Royal Military Artificers, or Sappers and Miners—Charles Gratton, Gent. to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated December 1, 1812.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Edward Monckton, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated September 8, 1812.—William Firchild, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated as above.—Jesse Shirley, Gent. to be Do. Dated as above.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 26th December last.

Royal Artillery Drivers—For James *Mills*, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, read James *Wills*, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant.

War-Office, January 5, 1813.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant the Honorable George Lionel Dawson to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Quicke, who retires.—Cornet Francis Brooke to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dawson.

3d do.—Lieutenant John Hunter to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Hutchins, promoted.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Horace Seymour.—Cornet Henry Somerset.—Cornet Francis Page Turner.

To be Cornet.

Josias Jackson, Gent. by purchase, vice Boulthee, who retires.

12th do.—Cornet William Hawkesley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Patton, promoted.

21st do.—Ensign Robert Johnson Parker, from the 41st Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Perring, promoted in the 25th Light Dragoons.

20th Regiment of Foot—Ensign J. P. Shepherd to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Summer, promoted in the 7th Foot.

22d do.—Ensign W. F. Ebhart, from the 72d Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ord, who resigns.

25th do.—Robert Stephenson Amiel, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Vinicombe, promoted in the 103d Foot.

27th do.—Ensign William Crawley, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lynch, promoted.

29th do.—John Lacon Akers, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ruffo, appointed to the 2d Dragoon Guards.

31st do.—Captain Michael Coast to be Major, by purchase, vice L'Estrange, promoted in the 26th Foot.—Ensign Ralph Nicholson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kirby, appointed to the 3d Garrison Battalion.—Gooday Strutt Gilland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nicholson.

32d do.—George Small, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Crawley, promoted in the 27th Foot.

34th do.—Serjeant-Major John Ready, from the Waterford Militia, to be Adjutant, (with the rank of Ensign), vice Daly, promoted.

44th do.—Ensign Charles Monck to be Lieutenant, vice Elwin, dead of his wounds. . . . . . . Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Monck.

To be Lieutenants.

45th do.—Ensign . . . . . . Stewart, vice Jones, deceased.—Ensign J. J. Rowe, vice Macleod, deceased.

To be Ensigns.

Frederick W. Frankland, Gent. vice Stewart.—Arman Lowry, Gent. vice Rowe.

48th do.—Edward Gibson, Gent. by purchase, vice Joseph Tomson, who retires.—Gentleman Cadet John Croker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Le Mesurier, promoted in the 3d Garrison Battalion.

51st do.—Lieutenant Bartholomew Hickey to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Cabe, killed in action.—Ens. Francis De Visme to be Lieutenant, vice Hickey.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Egerton Isaacson, Gent. vice Whyte, who resigns.—Edward James Taylor, Gent. vice De Visme.

52d do.—Lieutenant John Cross to be Captain of a Company, vice Dawson, killed in action.—Ensign Henry Wallis to be Lieutenant, vice Cross.—John Leaf, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wallis.

48th do.—Ensign Thomas Heselridge to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Crause, appointed to the 3d Garrison Battalion.—Frederick James Ranie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Heselridge.

To be Lieutenant.

60th do.—Ensign Hugh Sutherland, without purchase, vice Morgenthall, promoted in the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

To be Ensigns.

Honorable Archibald Macdonald, by purchase, vice Charles St. Paul, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons.—William Scott, Gent. vice Sutherland.—Philip Vignan, Gent. vice Hamilton.

To be Adjutant.

Lieutenant James Kent, vice Broetz, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

To be Quarter-Master.

Quarter-Master-Serjeant . . . . . . Reckney, vice Kemmeter, appointed to the 3d Garrison Battalion.

72d do.—Hugh Rose, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ebhart, appointed to the 22d Foot.

74th do.—Lieut William Cargill to be Captain of a Company, vice Wingate, dec. Ensign Richard Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Cargill.

To be Lieutenants.

83d do.—Ensign . . . . . . Green, vice Hincks, deceased.—Ensign W. H. Wiley, vice Small, deceased.—Ensign B. Crowgey, vice Heatley, deceased.

To be Ensigns.

Hender Mountsteven, Gent. vice Green.—Serjeant-Major . . . . . Brown, vice Wiley.

90th do.—Ensign Charles M'Cartie to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkshaw, deceased.—John Kerr, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Cartie.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

103d do.—Ensign Thomas Kaye.—Ensign John Montgomerie.—Ensign A. Darling.—Ensign Alexander Cuppage, from the 39th Foot.—Ensign Kildare Burrowes, from the 28th Foot.—Ensign W. H. Vinicombe, from the 25th Foot.

To be Ensign.

Ensign James P. Gallaher, from the 12th Foot, without purchase, vice Darling.

104th do.—Lieutenant H. H. Carmichael to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Gerau, appointed to the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Ensign James Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Carmichael.—A. William Tinling, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Miller.

Royal Staff Corps—Lieutenant E. P. White, from the 87th Foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Thompson, promoted in the 83d Foot.

2d Garrison Battalion—Edmund Worsley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wilkins, promoted in the 3d Garrison Battalion.

To be Lieutenants.

3d do.—Lieutenant Richard Curby, from the 31st Foot.—Lieutenant John Crause, from the 58th Foot.—Lieutenant William Strangeways, from the 83d Foot.—Ensign Joseph Saunders.—Ensign William Williams, from the 5th Foot.—Ensign William Wilkins, from the 2d Garrison Battalion.—Ensign Henry Le Mesurier, from the 48th Foot.

To be Ensign.

Quarter-Master J. A. Kemmeter, from the 60th Foot, vice Saunders.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant William Morgenthall, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Everitt, appointed to the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.

4th do.—Lieutenant David Sutherland, from the 5th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Intosh, placed on the retired list.

7th do.—Lieutenant John Pelt, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Palmer, placed on the retired list.

10th do.—Captain G. Gerau, from the 104th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Enright, placed on the retired list.

Canadian Fencibles—Lieutenant William Marshall to be Captain of a Company, vice Reid, whose promotion has not taken place.—Ensign Pierre Gammelin to be Lieutenant, vice Reid, placed on half-pay.—John M'Kenzie to be Ensign, vice Gammelin.

GARRISONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Paterson, on the retired list, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, vice Johnson, deceased.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.

Surgeon John V. Thompson, from the 37th Foot.—District-Surgeon John White.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.

Assistant-Surgeon G. Wetzig, from the Foot Artillery of the King's German Legion.—Assistant-Surgeon . . . . . . Seiler, from the 2d Dragoons of the King's German Legion.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Stromeyer, from Watteville's Regiment.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

Thomas Pack, Gent. vice Patrick, deceased.

Watteville's Regiment.

Lieutenant Charles Sturler to be Captain of a Company, vice Sturzenegger, dec.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Francis Rigaud, vice De la Bourdonnaye, deceased.—Ensign Joseph Pelican, vice Sturler.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers are superseded, being absent without leave.

Lieutenant Ball, of the 18th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Cooke, of the 99th Foot.—Ensign Greenfield, of the 2d West India Regiment.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 22d of July 1806, and 15th September 1812.

3d Garrison Battalion—For Lieutenant *William* Cox, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Windsor, who exchanges, read Lieut. *Sampson* Cox, from, &c.

Canadian Fencibles—For Ensign J. F. Gunter to be Lieutenant, vice *Reid*, promoted, read Ensign J. F. Gunter to be Lieutenant, vice *Marshall*, promoted.

Joseph Fessey, Gent. to be Adjutant to the 1st Bucks Regiment of Local Militia, vice Grant, resigned. Dated December 15, 1812.—Alfred Hemans, Gent. to be do. to the W. Northamptonshire do. vice Marriott, resigned. Dated Dec. 26, 1812.

West Local Militia—Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart. resigned. Dated November 1, 1812.—Charles Morgan, Esq. to be Captain, vice Hawkins, resigned. Dated October 27, 1812.—John Olive, Esq. to be do. vice Butler, resigned. Dated November 4, 1812.—William John Monkhouse, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards, resigned. Dated October 7, 1812.—Simon Jones, Gent. to be do. vice Parry, resigned. Dated October 6, 1812.—William Powell Lorymer, Gent. to be do. Dated Oct. 9, 1812.—John Probyn, Gent. to be do. Dated October 10, 1812.—James Hawkins, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated November 1, 1812.

East Local Militia—Samuel Woodroffe, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Powell, promoted. Dated November 27, 1812.

Office of Ordnance, January 6, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant Hassel R. Moore to be Second Captain, vice Smith, retired. Dated December 1, 1812.—Second Lieutenant Francis Wheatley to be First Lieutenant, vice Moore. Dated as above.

Corps of Royal Military Artificers, or Sappers and Miners—Second Captain John M. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, to be an Adjutant. Dated December 1, 1812.

Royal Eastern Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Lieutenant Henry Fincham to be Captain. Dated January 16, 1812.—Ensign Gabriel Powell to be Lieutenant. Dated January 16, 1812.—Ensign Jonathan Allwood to be do. Dated December 14, 1812.—Richard Cocks, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—John Guthrie, Gent. to be do. Dated June 27, 1812.—Charles Pickering, Gent. to be do. Dated August 11, 1812.—Thomas Allington, Gent. to be do. Dated December 14, 1812.—Andrew Nash, Gent. to be do. Dated December 15, 1812.

Royal Westminster Regiment—Patrick White, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated June 27, 1812.—William Johnston Gregory, Gent. to be do. Dated October 15, 1812.

Loyal North Britons Volunteers—First Lieutenant Andrew Robertson to be Captain. Dated May 27, 1812.—Alexander Grant to be do. Dated as above.—Honorable D. Macdonald to be do. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Scaife to be First Lieutenant. Dated as above.—J. Pirie, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—George Allen, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Silvester, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—John Morris, Gent. to be do. Dated as above. —James Hamilton, Esq. to be Adjutant. Dated as above.

War-Office, January 12, 1813.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—R. Dean, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, without purchase.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Shirley, from the 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Long, who exchanges.

10th do.—James Archdeacon Richardson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Farmer, who retires.

12th do.—Captain Stephen White, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Vernon, who exchanges.

16th do.—William Beckwith, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hall, promoted.

17th do.—John Tomlinson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

19th do.—Cornet William F. Arnold to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lucas, who retires.

6th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Macbean to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice De Noe, appointed Staff-Captain at the Army Depôt.

10th do.—Captain John Vernon, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice White, who exchanges.

23d do.—Lieutenant Edmund S. Long, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Shirley, who exchanges.

24th do.—Lieutenant Francis Bernard, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Mee, who exchanges.

25th do.—Surgeon Alexander Melville, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Stewart, placed upon half-pay.

27th do.—Lieutenant Robert Edmonds, from the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Pike, who exchanges.

To be Ensigns.

32d do.—Jasper Lucas, Gent. by purchase, vice Wood, who retires.—Js. M'Conchy, Gent. by purchase, vice Quill, promoted.

35th do.—William Levitt Hedding, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall, who retires.

36th do.—Lieut. Wm. Wainwright to be Adjutant, vice Wall, appointed to the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

41st do.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Holt M'Kenzie to be Major, without purchase.

To be Captains of Companies without purchase.

Lieut. William L. Crowther.—Lieut. George Fowler.—Lieut. Simon Hehl, from the 73d Foot, vice M'Kenzie.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign Thomas Martin.—Ensign and Adjutant John Smith to have the rank of Lieut.—Ensign J. H. Jehoult.—Ensign Edward Edge, vice Sutherland, dead of his wounds.—Ensign W. O'Reilly, vice Crowther.—Ensign Wm. Hickey, from the 46th Foot, vice Fowler.

To be Ensigns.

Samuel Vignoles, Gent. vice Edge.—Henry Procter, Gent. vice O'Reilly.

46th do.—Hamilton Joseph Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hickey, promoted in the 41st Foot.

47th do.—Quarter-Master James Young, from the 73d Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Miniken, who exchanges.

54th do.—Ensign .... Persse, from the Galway Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

56th do.—Lieut. John E. Cairnes to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Gregor, deceased.—Hospital-Mate James Kennedy to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Howard, who resigns.

60th do.—Lieut.-General John Robinson, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion, vice Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, appointed to the command of the 76th Regt.—Ensign John Hamilton to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Pelt, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

73d do.—Ensign George Dawson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hehl, promoted in the 41st Foot.—John Y. Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dawson.—Quarter-Master John Miniken, from the 47th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Young, who exchanges.

76th do.—Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. from the 60th Foot, to be Col. vice General Sir Thomas Musgrave, deceased.

78th do.—Ensign Adam Kennedy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tennant, who retires.

79th do.—Captain James Ferguson, from the 43d Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Douglas.

84th do.—Michael Crowe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moore, who retires.

85th do.—Ensign David Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice White, deceased.—.... Carey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

87th do.—Lieutenant William Byrne, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

90th do.—Brevet Major James Archibald Hope, from the 26th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires.

92d do.—Captain William Phipps to be Major, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires.—Lieut. Willliam Little to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Phipps.—Ensign James Hope to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Little.

2d Garrison Batt.—Major-General George Porter, from half-pay of the late 117th Regiment, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Robinson, appointed to the command of a Battalion of the 60th Foot.

5th do.—Lieut. John Mee, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard, who exchanges.

6th do.—Lieut. John Pike, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edmonds, who exchanges.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieut. and Adjt. Samuel Wall, from the 36th Foot, to be Adjt. and Lieut. vice Keith, placed on the Retired List.

STAFF.

Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, of the 95th Foot, to be Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, serving in Canada, vice Macdonnell, deceased.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Thomas Clarke, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service.

The King's German Legion.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Frederick Zemmermann, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Reineke, promoted.

4th Battalion of the Line—Lieutenant Frederick Schmidt to be Captain of a Company, vice Ulmenstein, who retires.—Ensign George Siebold to be Lieutenant, vice Schmidt.

6th do.—Ensign John Charles Krüger to be Lieutenant, vice Lutterman, promoted in the Corps of Engineers.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regiment.

Lieutenant Joseph Cuppon, from the Royal Corsican Rangers, to be Captain of a Company, vice Liberopulo, superseded, being absent without leave.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet Colonel Maxwell, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, is superseded, being absent without leave.—Lieutenant Tennant, of the 78th Foot, who was superseded in the Gazette of 28th July last, is reinstated in his rank.

ERRATA in the Gazette of the 15th and 22d ultimo, and 5th inst.

3d Foot Guards—For *Lieutenant* J. J. Cochrane to be Captain of a Company, &c. Read *Captain* J. J. Cochrane to be Captain of a Company, &c.

Hospital Staff—For *Hugh* Kennedy, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate, &c. Read *William* Kennedy, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate, &c.

3d Garrison Battalion—For Lieutenant *Richard* Kirby, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, Read Lieutenant *Charles* Kirby, from, &c.

Eastern Regiment of Essex Militia—Charles Rush, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Crossgrove, promoted. Dated September 6, 1812.—John Osborn, Gent. to be do. vice Bell, promoted. Dated September 7, 1812.—John Collins Light, Gent. to be do. vice Hall, promoted. Dated September 8, 1812.—Walter George Atkins, Gent. to be do. Dated November 28, 1812.—Charles Crampine, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 29, 1812.—William Snell, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 30, 1812.

Western Regiment—Peter Buckworth Herne, Esq. to be Captain, vice Stephenson, resigned. Dated December 5, 1812.—William Henry Haselfoot, Esq. to be do. vice Boggis, promoted. Dated December 6, 1812.—Ensign John Watson to be Lieutenant, vice Farr, resigned. Dated December 5, 1812.—Ensign John Wallis to be do. vice Evans, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign Charles Dennis to be Lieutenant, vice Wade, resigned. Dated as above.—John Lewis Butcher, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Trigge, promoted. Dated as above.—Manasseh Brooke, Gent. to be do. vice Watson, promoted. Dated as above.—James Brett Kingsbury, Gent. to be do. vice Wallis, promoted. Dated as above.—Anthony Nugent Irvin, Gent. to be do. vice Dennis, promoted. Dated as above.

Royal Clarence Regiment of Cardiganshire Local Militia—Lieutenant-Col. George Price to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Lloyd, deceased.—Major Tho. Lewis to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Price.—Captain John Vaughan to be Major, vice Lewis.—Adjutant John Williams to be Captain by Brevet.

Office of Ordnance, January 15, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Abraham Paul to be Captain, vice Dodd, retired. Dated Dec. 31, 1812.—First Lieutenant Henry G. Jackson to be Second Captain, vice Paul. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant Edmund Hodges to be First Lieutenant, vice Jackson. Dated as above.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—First Lieutenant Moore Jordan to be an Adjt. Dated January 1, 1813.—William Pilton, Gent. to be a Quarter-Master. Dated as above.

Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance.

Samuel M'Cullock, Gent. to be a Second Assistant-Surgeon, vice Furlong, deceased. Dated January 1, 1813.

1st West York Militia—Sinclair Bain to be Ensign. Dated Oct. 29, 1812.

2d do.—George Cholmley, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated May 26, 1812.—Captain Francis Dacre to be Major. Dated May 15, 1812.—Charles Stapleton, Esq. to be Captain. Dated June 26, 1812.—Charles Toriano Houlton, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated July 19, 1812.—William Hawkes, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 7, 1812.—Jonathan Laybourn, Gent. to be do. Dated May 15, 1812.—Henry Hebden, Gent. to be do. Dated July 7, 1812.—Robert Mann, Gent. to be do. Dated July 8, 1812.—William Atkin, Gent. to be do. Dated September 1, 1812.—Richard Blacklin, Gent. to be do. Dated Sept. 2, 1812.

Craven Regiment of Local Militia—Lieutenant Charles Tindal to be Captain, vice Cunliffe, resigned. Dated June 8, 1811.—William Leach, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated April 8, 1812.—Thomas Moorhouse, Gent. to be do. Dated April 9, 1812. Richard Waddilove, Gent. to be do. Dated April 13, 1812.—John Dynely, Gent. to be do. Dated April 11, 1812.—William Tomlin, Gent. to be do. Dated April 12, 1812.—William Netherwood, Gent. to be do. Dated April 13, 1812.—William Tomlin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Whittam, deceased. Dated April 3, 1812.

City of York Local Militia—Lieutenant Thomas Wilson to be Captain, vice Shaw, resigned. Dated June 10, 1812.

Halifax Regiment—Joseph Ross, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated June 9, 1812.—John Haigh, Gent. to be do. Dated June 10, 1812.

Agbrigg Regiment—Ensign Frederick Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Morley, resigned. Dated April 22, 1812.—Thomas Bailey, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

Strafforth and Tickhill Regiment—Richard Heathfield, Esq. to be Captain, vice Thornhill, deceased. Dated April 2, 1812.—Thomas Brooke, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated as above.

Sheffield Regiment—Ensign Thomas Beckwith Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Turner. Dated April 21, 1812.—Ensign Andrew Allen Hardy to be do. vice Brookfield. Dated April 22, 1812.

Morley Regiment—Richard Walker, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated April 2, 1812.

1st Leeds Regiment—John Lupton, Gent. of the 2d Leeds Regiment, to be Lieut. vice Hebden, resigned. Dated April 21, 1812.—Ensign Joseph Rogerson to be do. vice Priestley, resigned. Dated April 22, 1812.—Ensign Joseph Walker to be do. vice Hastings Pickering, resigned. Dated April 23, 1812.—Ensign Thomas Smith Wilson to be do. vice Robert Pickering, resigned. Dated April 24, 1812.

2d do.—Lieutenant Christopher Bolland to be Captain, vice Turner, resigned. Dated April 21, 1812.—Lieutenant George Oates to be do. vice Bateson, resigned. Dated April 22, 1812.—Ensign Samuel Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Lupton. Dated April 21, 1812.—Ensign George William Bischoff to be do. vice Bolland. Dated April 22, 1812.—Abraham Wade, Gent. to be do. Dated May 18, 1812. Richard Hodgson, Gent. to be do. Dated June 5, 1812.—John Whitley, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 21, 1812.—Edward Bracken, Gent. to be do. Dated April 22, 1812.

Wakefield Regiment—Major Benjamin Dealtry to be Lieut.-Col. Dated December 2, 1812.—Captain Thomas Clapham to be Major. Dated May 25, 1812.

Staincross Regiment—William Henry Lodge to be Surgeon. Dated April 24, 1812.

Southern Regiment of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry.

Major Sir Edward Smith, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Col. Dated May 6, 1812.—Fountain John Elwyn, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.—The Hon. Fred. Lumley to be do. vice Lumley, promoted. Dated June 27, 1812.—Cornet Js. Spurr to be Lieutenant. Dated May 6, 1812.—Cornet John Boldrick to be do. vice Coulman, resigned. Dated August 21, 1812.—John Jeffcock, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated May 6, 1812.—Nathaniel Whitaker, Gent. to be do. vice Spurr, promoted. Dated June 27, 1812.—William Coulman, Gent. to be do. Dated August 21, 1812.

Northern Regiment of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry.

Charles Girling, Esq. to be Captain by Brevet. Dated October 5, 1812.—Charles Girling, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Upton, resigned. Dated as above.

Wharfdale Volunteer Infantry—Josias Morley, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Col. Dated August 3, 1812.—Lieutenant Thomas Wilkinson to be Captain. Dated August 26, 1812.—David Weir, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Bedford Regiment of Militia—Frederick John Rix, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated December 30, 1812.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

William Bowen Challoner, Esq. to be Captain, vice Dawson, removed. Dated Dec. 24, 1812.

1st, or Nottingham Regiment of Local Militia—John Need, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, vice Wright, resigned. Dated Dec. 12, 1812.

2d, or Southwell Regiment of Local Militia—William Wylde, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, vice Sherbrooke, resigned. Dated December 29, 1812.

4th Regiment of Local Militia—William Dixon Burrell, Gent. to Quarter-Master (with rank of Lieutenant), vice Allen, resigned. Dated December 24, 1812

1st Batt. of the Royal Lancashire Militia—William Assheton the younger, Esq. to be Major. Dated August 20, 1812.—James Broderick, Esq. to be Capt. Dated December 1, 1812.—Samuel Heelis, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated Aug. 4, 1812.

2d Batt.—Ralph Watson, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated July 21, 1812.—John Bluett, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated June 26, 1812.—Thos. Sutton Mort Froggart, Gent. to be do. Dated Aug. 17, 1812.

3d Batt.—Thomas Wheatley, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated July 4, 1812.—Daniel Peploe Webb, Gent. to be do. Dated July 31, 1812.—Charles Irwin, Gent. to be do. Dated December 9, 1812.—James Gillbee, Gent. to be do. Dated Dec. 22, 1812.

Blackburn Lower Division Regiment of Local Militia.

John Banister, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated June 18, 1812.

Bolton Regiment—Lawrence Taylor, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 20, 1812.—James Warr, Esq. to be Captain by Brevet. Dated Dec. 21, 1812.

Trafford and Hulme Regiment—Mark Watt, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Col.-Commandant. Dated Nov. 19, 1812.

Warrington Regiment—Thomas Kirkland Glazebrook, Esq. to be Captain. Dated Nov. 12, 1812.—Edward Gaskell, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated as above.—Wm. Halsall, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

28th, or Stirlingshire Militia—Ensign John Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Lyriam. Dated July, 1812.—John Cochran, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hill, promoted. Dated as above.—Mathew Pinkerton, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated June 30, 1812.

Eastern Batt. of Stirlingshire Local Militia—Alex. Tovey, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Wilson, promoted. Dated Sept. 25, 1812.—John Wright, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 13, 1812.—D. Wardrobe Chrystal, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—Alex. Littlejohn, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 14, 1812.—John Buchanan, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 15, 1812.—John Wright, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 16, 1812.

Western Batt.—James Campbell Hozier, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Cochran, appointed to the Regular Militia. Dated October 1, 1812.—John Sawers, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated Nov. 6, 1812.—Thomas Wingate, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—William M'Aulay, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—William Robertson, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Robert Haldane, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—James Lucas, Gent. to be do. Dated December 3, 1812.—John Paterson, Gent. to be do. Dated December 21, 1812.

Foreign-Office, January 17, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 12, 1812.—MY LORD, I now avail myself of a Swedish courier to forward translations of two bulletins, viz. one from Major-General Kutusoff, Aide-de-Camp-General, of the 2d December, and one from Gen. Count Wittgenstein, of the 4th December.

Your Lordship will perceive, by their reports, that the passage of the Berezyna has cost the French upwards of twenty-thousand men, killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, and that the remains of Buonaparte's army, with which he is still present, are endeavouring to proceed towards Veleika, while General Wittgenstein's corps is moving upon its right, and with every expctation of getting before it; the Moldavian army upon the left, is moving upon Molodetchno, and the main army, under Count Tormazoff, is moving in a parallel direction to that of the Moldavian army, at no great distance from it, while Count Platoff, with a strong detachment of Cossacks, light cavalry, and light artillery, with the infantry under General Ermaloff, is understood to be in front of the French, in the very line they are pursuing

The French force, as stated by the Admiral, is evidently much over-rated.

The last place named by Count Wittgenstein (Nementchina) is one or two stages north from Wilna.

The Russian patriotic levies continue to come forward with unabated zeal, and a new army of fifty thousand infantry and twenty thousand cavalry, from some of the southern provinces, is reported ready for service and assembled.

The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares; surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits.

The Field-Marshal is with the Moldavian Army.

Marshal Macdonald is reported, by the Commandant at Riga, to occupy an arc, cutting off the angle formed by the Dwina with the Baltic; his right at Fredericksham, his left at Tukuma, and his centre at Eskay.

He menaces Riga, but probably with intention to prevent interruption to the supplies he wishes to send to meet the French army. CATHCART.

Aide-de-Camp-General Gobetnistschoff Kutusoff's Report to his Imperial Majesty, dated Beresyna, December 2.

By my last report I had the satisfaction to acquaint your Imperial Majesty of my arrival, together with my corps, at Babinowitseby. I there received the first intelligence which reached me of Count Wittgenstein's corps, who was establishing the communication between himself and our grand army. In the mean time, I not only did not cease to act on the enemy's flank during his retreat, but obliged his advanced guard to keep on a regular defensive from Orsha to Boryssoff. On account of the continued attacks of my detachments, the enemy every where met the Cossacks on his road; and the corps under my command took, in the different skirmishes I had with him, three generals, seventy-three Staff and other officers, and five thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine privates. At least as many more have been killed.

Not far from Borysoff I united myself to the corps under Count Wittgenstein, in conformity to whose orders I am directed to protect his right flank; and in order that there may be no obstacle in the passage of the Berezyna, and to get the start of the enemy on the road to Wileyka, I wheeled my corps to the right towards Berezyna, from whence I am in hopes to be the better enabled to cut him off. Arrived at Lepel, I was there informed by the inhabitants that a considerable corps of the enemy, under General Wrede, was at Doktschitaz. I immediately ordered there a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tetsenborn, who has reported to me, that no sooner had he been perceived by the enemy than they retreated by the Wileyka road, probably in the intention of uniting with their main body. I am now going in pursuit of the enemy, and shall continue to remain under the command of Count Wittgenstein, conformably to the orders I received to that effect from the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies.

Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein to his Imperial Majesty, dated En Bivouac, near Kamen, 4th December.

Immediately after Napoleon had effected his passage over the Berezyna, near Stoudenzie, I sent off the Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, who had just arrived, with the whole of his corps of light cavalry, to Lepel, in order that, after having crossed the river, he might be enabled to act on the enemy's flank, and at the same time keep observing the remains of the Bavarians, under General Wrede, and who were at Doktschitze. Arrived at Lepel, he learned that these Bavarians had already quitted the place, and were marching by Dolginoff and Wileyka, and endeavouring to unite themselves with the main body of the army at Smorgonia. In consequence of this information he sent after them a detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Testenborn. The latter reports to me, on the 2d inst. that having overtaken their rear-guard at Dolginoff, it had been beaten, and twenty-six officers and one thousand privates had been taken prisoners; and that in consequence of the occupation of Dolginoff by our troops, the intended junction of this corps had been entirely prevented.

Admiral Tchitchagoff being in pursuit of the enemy by the road to Molodetschno, and in order that our troops should not press one another on the same road, and by that means retard our movements, I am taking the direction of Kostenewitsch,

Narotsch, and Nestawischky, thus acting on the flank of the enemy, and endeavouring, particularly with my Cossacks, even to cut him off entirely.

At Nomentschin I shall be enabled to act in concert with Admiral Tchitschagoff; and at the same time to keep in check Macdonald's army.

The enemy's loss, during the three days I have pursued him, and from the difficulties I opposed to him in crossing the Berezyna, must be above twenty thousand men; as I have already sent off as prisoners thirteen thousand, and his loss in killed, wounded, and drowned, must amount to more than seven thousand. Independently of the twelve pieces of cannon taken from the enemy, and of which I have already most humbly made my report, he has lost three others, besides one eagle, which I have hereby the honour to lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 17, 1812.—My Lord, In my dispatch of the 12th inst. your Lordship would find bulletins, containing reports of Major-General Kutusoff, of the 2d December, and of Count Wittgenstein, of the 4th December. These reports described Buonaparte, with the remains of his army, as marching from Zembine upon Wilna, through Vileika; the Admiral and General Count Wittgenstein moving upon the same point of Wilna, the former through Molodetchno, the latter by Narotch and Nementchina.

In this part of the pursuit, the Russian corps have stuck very close to the enemy; but the light troops which got before him, were not of sufficient force to stop him.

His course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetchno instead of Veleika; and having gained some time by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Smorgono to Wilna, which place he appears to have reached on the 10th of December.

The advanced guards of the several Russian columns arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilna nearly at the same time, and the retiring army was compelled to continue its retreat from that town, almost without a halt.

It is said, that an Aide-Camp of Marshal Davoust was sent to order the rear-guard to defend itself before Wilna as long as possible; but instead of the French rear-guard, this officer found the Russian advanced-guard, which made him prisoner, having already demolished, or sent to the rear, the whole of the French rear-guard.

Thanksgiving and Te Deum will form part of the church service to-morrow, (being the festival of Saint Nicholas) for the defeat of the French army, the capture of one hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, and several general officers, together with the occupation of Wilna.

I have the honour to inclose three reports, being the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 26th of November old style; Marshal Prince Kutusoff's report of the 25th of November, from Badaschkewich, and his intermediate report of the occupation of Wilna, and continuation of the pursuit of the enemy.

The further report is not yet arrived, but I understand the magazines of all sorts to have been well stored, the quantity of ordnance to have been considerable, and that among the prisoners (not less than twenty thousand, many of whom are sick or wounded) there are several general officers, or officers of distinction, who were under cure and could not be moved.

Two general officers were taken in activity; the one, I understand to be General Le Fevre, who was a prisoner of war in England on parole, the other an old Polish General.

The apparent direction of the enemy's retreat is towards Kovno; perhaps a column may take the road of Olita.

From the state of the weather, it is possible the Niemen may not be passable, in consequence of floating ice.

The Commanding Officer at Riga reports, on the 12th December, that Marshal Macdonald has made no variation in his position.

I am not sure that the number of pieces of ordnance, mentioned in the notification of the Te Deum to foreign ministers, refers to what was taken at Wilna exclusively, or whether it does not include what has been taken since the last general statement that was published. CATHCART.

Continuation of the Journal of the Military Operations from 2d to 8th December.

Lieutenant-General Schepeseff reports on the 2d December, that Count Goudovitch was marching with the Militia under his orders, seventy thousand men strong, upon Mohelew.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 1st of December, that he was pursuing the enemy in the direction of Sembini and Viamen to Plestschenitza, while the detachment which he had sent in advance to destroy the bridges, annoyed him in flank.—The enemy lost, on the 30th November, seven pieces of cannon, and on the 1st Dec. two pieces; besides a great many prisoners, which are hourly augmenting.

Head-quarters of the army at Mawenitza. December 3d.—Major-Gen. Toutschakoff's reports on the 17th Dec. that he arrived on the 8th with his corps at Bobruisk.

General Count Platoff reports on the 1st Dec. that in pursuing the enemy he had taken one cannon, and made three hundred prisoners, and some officers.

The Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky was on the 2d December, with his detachment at Logoiski.—The General of Infantry arrived this day, with the advanced-guard, at Kosino.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 2d Dec. that Major-General Lanskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment by Jourieff to Plestschenitza, on the 29th November, had fallen in with a detachment of the enemy, occupying quarters for the Emperor Napoleon, and had made prisoners General Kaminsky, thirty officers belonging to the Staff, with others, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The approach of the enemy's columns compelled him to quit this spot, and to move to the left, in order to impede the enemy, and to put as many obstacles as he could to the continuation of their march. Admiral Tchitschagoff having surrounded the enemy on the 1st Dec. entered with him into Chotinisschi, took five pieces of cannon, seven officers, and above five hundred prisoners. The road by which the enemy is retreating is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, and we have found there thirty artillery tumbrils and many waggons.

The main army halted at Ravenitza Dec. the 4th. Major-General Toutschakoff reports, on the 2d, that he arrived with his corps from Bobruisk, on that day, at Golinki. General Field-Marshal Prince G. Kutusoff Smolensko, wishing to approach the army under Admiral Tchitschagoff, has moved to-day his Head-Quarters to Kosino.

December 5th.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 1st, that he had joined the advanced-guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff, and was at Chotinitsche. Having the same day pursued the enemy, he took one piece of cannon, and about one thousand prisoners. The French officers, who have been made prisoners, confirm, that, on the 28th of November, Generals Oudinot, Dombroffski, Sayontschick, and several other Brigade Generals, were dangerously wounded.

Head-quarters at Beloroutschie.

December 6.—Head-quarters at Modaschkowitsch.

December 7.—Admiral Tchitschagoff reports, on the 4th, that the advanced-guard, while pursuing the enemy as far as Latigal, Major-General Orourka's detachment took from the Guards two pair of colours, one piece of cannon, and without reckoning the invalids and the wounded, made one thousand five hundred prisoners, amongst whom were a great many officers of all ranks, and General Preysiny. In this affair Count Platoff himself headed his regiment of Cossacks.

The commander of a party, Colonel Sesslavin, reports, that having made a successful attack upon Sabress, he made General Dorgeusal prisoner, and eleven officers of different ranks, and that he was marching direct upon Wilna, in order to overtake the enemy upon his march, and attack him at the head of his columns.

General Count Platoff reports, on the 5th December, that during his pursuit of the enemy, and upon driving him from Molodetschina, he took six pieces of cannon, and five hundred prisoners, and that Colonel Kaysaroff, whom he had detached with a strong party, had attacked the enemy's cavalry of guards, who were escorting the baggage of Napoleon, killed about five hundred of them, took one standard, and a part of the baggage, together with some papers of great importance. The head-quarters is with the advanced guard of General Miloradowitsch, in order to be near the centre of the military operations.

Colonel Koussiny reports, that he found at Minsk, besides a considerable quantity of bread, about three thousand excellent French muskets, fabricated at Liege.

Report of the Commander in Chief of the Army, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to His Imperial Majesty, dated Head-Quarters at Radoschkewitsch, the 7th December, 1812.

The French army having passed the Berezyna, that of Admiral Tchichagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the enemy, who

retired by Pletschenitza, Molodetschno, and Smorgoni to Wilna. Major-General Lanskoy, who had been sent on the 26th November by Fourieff to Pletschenitza, after having gone twelve miles by cross roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced guard of the enemy at Pletschenitza, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of General Kaminsky, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, twenty-four officers of different ranks, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy to Chotinitschi, took from them five cannons, one colonel, six officers, and above five hundred prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-General Gregoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, was, on the 3d December, overtaken at Latigal, and vigorously attacked by Major-General Count Ozouzka, when two Saxon standards were taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet by the hands of the Sub-Lieutenant of the Guards Feutsch), and one cannon, and more than fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one General, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platoff took a very active part in this affair.

The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major-General Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took five hundred prisoners and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno.

By the report of Admiral Tchichagoff, of Lieutenant-General Sacken's engagement with the corps of General Regnier, which forms the rear-guard of Prince Schwartzenburg, the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieut.-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremoff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince of Schwartzenberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oscharoffky to manœuvre on the side of Slonim.

I this instant received a report from Count Platoff, accompanied with a Polish standard, which I have the honor to send with this report to your Imperial Hajesty.

Report of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, of the 12*th December*, 1812.

After a slight resistance the enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty under the command of Admiral Tchitchagoff immediately took possession of. The enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there; we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced guard and all the army under Admiral Tchitchagoff are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of twenty versts from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated St. Petersburgh, December 22, 1812.

I have the honor to transmit herewith translations of the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 8th to the 13th December, and of Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko's report, dated 14th December.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations from the 8*th to the* 13*th Dec.*

December 8.—Admiral Tchichagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states, that Major-General Count Orourka had pursued the enemy to Molodetschno, taking five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th December, it appears that his van-guard, under the orders of Major-General Tchablitz, had pressed so close upon the enemy's rear, as to carry off his piquets, and subse-

quently entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgoni, at which place their main body halted, and were not a little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such precipitation as to leave all their magazines. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to twenty-five pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners.

Head-quarters, Molodettchno, 9th December.

The enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Orourka as far as Belitzi, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon, and above one thousand prisoners, a great number of tumbrils and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and the extreme want of provisions, the numbers of persons perishing along the high road, have considerably increased, among whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.

Aid-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, under date Woloschna, 7th December, that on that day he arrived there, and proposed following the grand army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzenberg. Admiral Tchitchagoff reports on the 8th, that his van-guard, commanded by Major-General Tchaplitz continuing to pursue the enemy and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon sixty-one pieces of cannon. Colonel Mordegnasse, Aid-de-Camp-General of the Staff, the Aid-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust, and two thousand men were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgoni to Oschnisany was so completely strewed with dead bodies, and dead horses, and so covered with artillery waggons, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.

The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops, has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head-quarters, Smorgonie, December 10.—Colonel Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the enemy's motions on the side of Novaswerskena and Stalbzeff.

General Count Wittgenstein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tchitchagoff's army in a parallel line; he was on the 9th at Nestawischkach. His van-guard at Swiranke, and his cavalry under the command of Aid-de-Camp Gen. Kutusoff, and Major-General Borosdin at Nementchine.

9th December.—The partizan colonel of the guard, Sesslavin, reports, that having come up with the enemy's cavalry, he immediately attacked them,—they were overthrown, and he entered Wilna as it were on their very shoulders. In this attack he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle. Having afterwards joined the detachment under Major-General Landskoy, an attempt was made to carry the town itself; but finding themselves too weak for the enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced guard of Tchichagoff's army.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 10th of December, that Major-General Tschablitz, regardless of all obstacles, and profiting of the disorderly flight of the enemy, had pursued them into Wilna, taking thirty-one pieces of cannon; and that the suburbs had been occupied, and piquets posted round the body of the town, under the orders of Major-Generals Orourko and Laskine.

Head-quarters, Oschnisani, 11th December.—Major-General Ignatseff detached, on the 6th of December, eight battalions from Bobrouisk to Minsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports that Major-General Tschablitz dislodged the enemy from Wilna, on the 10th December, where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines, but time did not permit to furnish the details.

Head-quarters Wilna, 12th December.—Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 10th December, that having sent out several detachments of cavalry in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aid-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, had taken a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six officers, and two thousand and twenty-four men, part of which consisted of an entire battalion, which having been surrounded by the able manœuvres of Lieutenant Colonel Tottenbach, had laid down their arms without firing a shot.—The requisitions of every description which the enemy had levied upon the inhabitants were recovered—and with these all the means of subsistence for their troops. On the 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Tottenbach entered the suburbs of Wilna, notwithstanding the enemy were in possession of the body of the place. Major-General Borosdin, who commanded

the other detachment, made many prisoners at Nementchina, and took a considerable number of baggage waggons.

December 11.—General Count Platorff reports, that in passing near Wilna, he had driven the enemy back five versts, as they were defiling in column by Pogoixlanka, and having allowed the first column to pass (with which Count Orloff Denisoff had already been engaged), he had directed Major-General Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the enemy with spirit from our right flank—and Prince Kasatkin Rostoffsky, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from our left. The column of the enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed. General Lauzan was made prisoner; thirty other officers, and upwards of one thousand men, and we took two pair of colours and two standards. The remainder of the enemy was pursued, by the horse-artillery, to the Mountains of Ponary, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet; twenty-eight pieces of cannon, as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into our hands near this spot.

Head-quarters of Field-Marshal Kutusoff, at Wilna.

On the evening of the 5th December, the partizan Sesslavin penetrated into the town of Oschnisani, where the enemy, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, and above one thousand horse, were preparing quarters for that night. The infantry had already piled their arms, when the hussars of Achtirsky fell upon them, sword in hand, from all quarters. The whole of the Commandant's guard was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his safety to the darkness of the night. The magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells; the enemy, dismayed and in confusion, fled to the outside of the town, where his infantry was drawn up in order of battle; but being pursued by our cavalry, they retired with the greatest precipitation to Tabarschki. The inhabitants of this town unanimously declare that Napoleon was there in person; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

The enemy has lost in prisoners within the space of five days, viz. from the 8th to the 13th December, as follows, one general, one hundred and fifty-six officers, and nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four soldiers, independent of wounded and sick, of whom great numbers were found in the villages near the high road. One hundred and sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, two standards, and an eagle, have likewise fallen into our hands.

Reports of the Commander in Chief of the Armies, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, Dec. 14, 1812.

At the time of the capture of Wilna by our troops on the 10th of December, the enemy defiled through the streets, whilst Count Platoff, in order to cut off his retreat by the road to Kowno, occupied it with all his Cossack regiments, as well as with those of the Hussars of Olviopole, and the dragoons of Shitomir and Arsamis. Having let pass the first of the enemy's columns, Count Platoff ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to attack it with spirit, at the same time he himself attacked with impetuosity the other columns; the Artillery under Colonel Prince Koudascheff kept up an incessant fire. Count Platoff afterwards ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to pass in the rear of the enemy, to post detachments on his flanks, and to prevent his arriving at the Mountains of Ponary. The large columns were completely routed by the well-directed fire of our artillery, and afterwards entirely destroyed. One general, thirty officers, and more than a thousand soldiers were made prisoners; twenty-eight pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of waggons and carriages. The loss on our side was very inconsiderable. Colonel Flowaisky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bibikoff, were dangerously wounded.

After the capture of Wilna, I employed every possible means to re-establish order, and to inform myself of every thing: but the shortness of the time does not permit me to present to your Imperial Majesty with this report, a detailed inventory of all we have found here, especially as the quantity of provisions of every sort, as well as the number of prisoners, is so great, that it will take a considerable time to make an exact account.

During my stay here, the Chief of the staff, General Stawrakoff, and Major-General Besrodni, have collected from the different magazines of the town, fourteen

thousand tschetwert of barley, five thousand tschetwert of biscuit and flour, an immense number of uniforms, muskets, pouches, saddles, great-coats, and other articles of equipment.

We have made prisoners seven Generals, viz. Virier, Goussé, Normand, Gouliot, Le Fevre, Fwanofsky, and Sajontschik; eighteen staff officers, two hundred and twenty-four superior officers, nine thousand five hundred and seventeen soldiers, and five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine sick, were found in the hospitals.

A great number of prisoners continue to be made in the neighbourhood; and several magazines have been taken, which we have not had time to certify. As soon as the reports shall be drawn up, I shall have the happiness to submit them to your Imperial Majesty.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Charlton Kintchant, Esq. to be Captain, vice Puleston, resigned. Dated October 1, 1812.—Captain ——— Jones, from the East Montgomeryshire Local Militia, to be Captain, vice Moseley, resigned. Dated December 14, 1812.

1st Regiment of Surrey Militia—John Stewart, Esq. to be Captain, vice Frizell, dismissed. Dated September 26, 1812.

Foreign-Office, January 19, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 31, 1812.—My Lord, The military reports addressed to the Emperor at St. Petersburgh, and which followed his Imperial Majesty, are not yet returned to be made public; but I have now the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a journal of military operations from the 13th to the 25th instant inclusive.

From these reports your Lordship will observe, that the pursuit from Wilna has been carried on in separate routes upon Kouno, by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. But the former having taken and destroyed many of the enemy in his line of march, had proceeded down to the Niemen to Younbourg, and thence towards Tilsit, which place his advanced guard had occupied before the 23d instant.

Count Platoff found a considerable part of the remaining force of the enemy at Kouno; which force, I understand, to have comprised conscripts and convalescents which had been stationed at that place and at Wilna. This corps made considerable resistance, but the Don Cossacks having passed the river on the ice, and got into the rear of the position, the enemy abandoned it in the night, with the loss of twenty-one pieces of cannon, and about six thousand prisoners.

The remains of this corps, being dispersed and pursued by the Cossacks, fled partly in the direction of Tilsit, and partly in that of Wilcovitch, many of them being killed and taken in the pursuit to the latter place.

Admiral Tchichagoff had pursued in the direction of Ghezno, and by detachments had cleared both banks of the river; General Lanskoy, with part of the advanced guard, having marched upon Colvary and Wilcovitch, to connect with General Platoff upon Gumbinnen.

General Tormazoff, with the column which had been led by the Field Marshal in person, was moving upon Grodno, and your Lordship will observe, that Count Ogeroffsky had by his detachment, taken possession of that place, in which Colonel Davidoff had established himself on the 20th instant. The Austrians had detached towards Grodno, but retired every where on the advance of the Russian troops, and one Russian detachment was ordered to move upon Bialystock.

Lieutenant General Baron Sachen was following the retreat of the principal Austrian corps through Pinsk and Slonim, and expected to be at Rugana on the 24th.

The corps lately under General Ertle, was commanded by General Toutschcoff, to which another detachment has been joined, having passed through Minsk, was on the 21st at Candanoff, on the road from the latter place to Slonim.

All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines, and the country on the left bank is full of resources.

His Imperial Majesty has expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the army,

and of the great exertions they have made, and in which the greater part are still engaged.

His Imperial Majesty has invested the Field-Marshal with the Grand Cross of St. George, and was present at a ball given by the Field-Marshal, in celebration of His Imperial Majesty's birth-day.

The prisoners of war that have been forwarded into the different Governments, since the battle of Borodino, are stated to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand men; many of these may have become the victims of climate and fatigue, but His Imperial Majesty has directed every possible care and attention to be shewn to them.

CATHCART.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations from the 13*th to the* 19*th Dec.*

December 13.—General Tormassoff reports on the 11th, that the different parties, detached by the Aid-de-Camp General Wasiltschikoff, had discovered at Bielieza an Austrian corps of 3000 men, whose advanced posts of cavalry occupied Novogrodeck and Gavion; but that a detachment of the enemy, who were retreating with rapidity, had been defeated by the Cossacks under the Aid-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky.

December 14.—Major-General Toutschkoff arrived on the 10th, with his corps at Minsk, and immediately sent two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Grekoff, towards Novoswerschena, in search of the enemy, and in order to form a communication with the detachment under Count Oscharoffsky.

December 15.—Count Oscharoffsky reports, on the 14th, that he entered on the 13th instant, with his detachment into the town of Lida, having pushed his advanced posts even as far as under the walls of Bielieza; but having been informed that the Austrian troops had quitted that place, and had moved towards Grodno, he immediately ordered two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Adrianoff, to occupy it, and to send parties on the roads to Grodno and to Slonim.

December 16.—He also reports on the 15th, that the Austrian General Moore, was on the 14th with his detachment at Rouschany, and that being watched by the Cossacks, he was continuing his march towards Grodno.

December 17.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 15th, that, continuing to pursue the enemy closely, he arrived on the 14th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Kowno; and that the enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dark. In the mean time, Count Platoff ordered his regiments of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of the river, and to force him, by that means, either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after the other, made a sortie from the town, but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit, another took the road to Wilkowisk being pursued by the *élite* of the Cossacks. Amongst the killed was found a General of rank, as was proved by his being decorated with the chief order of the legion of honour. Many say, that it was Marshal Ney, as commander of these troops. In this attack Major Karatschkowitsch took a *hausse col*, two standards were also taken. At the capture of Kouno were made prisoners eighty staff, and other officers, and above five hundred privates, without reckoning the invalids that were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat on the Niemen, five thousand were made prisoners, amongst whom were two colonels, and above one hundred and sixty staff and other officers, and twenty-one pieces of cannon, were taken. Even in this town were found seven hundred and seventy-nine artillery tumbrils complete, and with all their ammunition, and in the magazines three thousand tschetwert of rye and corn.

Major General Toutschkoff reports, that having united his corps with the detachment of Colonel Knorring, he will quit Minsk on the 13th of this month to go to Novoswerschenne.

General Tormassoff reports on the 13th, that the fourth, sixth, and eighth corps,

and the van-guard of the Aid-de-Camp General Wasiltschikoff, take up their cantonments in the districts of Wilna, Lida, Oschoniani, and Wilkomirsk, having stationed the advanced posts of cavalry of the latter place, at the village of Bocksti, upon the Berezena, and at Doudi, as well as strong piquets of Cossacks at Nicolaeff, upon the Niemen.—To day the regiments of horse guards, and the *chevalier gardes*, as well as the regiments of infantry, have entered Wilna under the command of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine.—In defiling before the Field Marshal General Prince de Smolensko, each man expressed his joy by three hurrahs.

All the troops of the guards have taken up their quarters in the town and in the suburbs, as well as their cantonments in the neighbourhood.

December 18.—The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal at Wilna.

Journal of the Military Operations from the 19th to the 25th Dec. 1812.

December 19.—The Aid-de-Camp, General Wasiltsichikoff, arrived to-day with his detachment at Mosty.

December 20.—The Lieutenant-General Schepeleff reports, that on the 10th December he detached 1000 men of the militia of Kulouga, to Bobrouisk.

The Aid-de-Camp, General Count Oscharoffsky, reports on the 19th December, that Major Schamscheff, whom he had sent with a regiment of Cossacks to Lounna, having learnt that a party of Russian prisoners, under an Austrian escort, were on the Grodno road, immediately detached l'Esaoul Markow, with a party of Cossacks, who, having overtaken the enemy at ten versts from Grodno, attacked him, and delivered the prisoners, viz. four officers, five sub-officers, and forty-two soldiers, and also took from him one officer of Gens d'Armes and one hundred soldiers. He further states, that he had ordered his detachment, consisting of the 19th regiment of Chasseurs, the Hussars of Marienpot, and a company of flying artillery, to advance to Grodno, in order to repose after its long and fatiguing marches; and that he was himself going with the Cossacks to Bialystock.

December 21.—Major-General Toutschkoff arrived with his corps, the detachment of Colonel Knorring having been added to it at Kaidanow, on the 2d. Colonel Grekoff being with two regiments of Cossacks at Holbzach, made prisoners, by a party which he had detached, four men of an enemy's patrole of the Hussars of Kienmayer.

December 22.—Lieutenant-General Sacken reports, on the 13th of December, that he should march, on the 12th of December, with his corps to Pinsk, from thence to Slonim; and that after the battles, which took place on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, at Gornostaitz and Wilkowisk, his right flank occupied Kowle and Kolka, and his left flank Loubomté.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 18th, that he is arrived with his army at Jeszno, and that Major-General Landskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment of light troops from Jeszno to Prenn, fell in with the enemy at this last place, attacked him on two sides, repulsed him, and made prisoners five officers and one hundred and eighty soldiers. Another party, under the orders of Lieutenant-Col. Danizoff, having been detached along the right bank of the Niemen, attacked the enemy near Pouny with the bayonet, and made two hundred and seventeen prisoners. This same party having afterwards passed the Niemen, occupied the position of Balberschick. In the mean time Major-General Landskoy opened the road to Wilkovich, in order to establish a communication with the troops of General Platoff, at Kalwary, and entirely cleared the country of the enemy between the frontier and the line marked. In those operations he made fourteen officers and six hundred soldiers prisoners.

The Partizan Colonel Davidoff reports on the 21st December, that on the 20th he occupied the city of Grodno, and found there the enemy's magazines and hospitals, of which he will send a detailed report: that he likewise found a magazine at Meretech, and that he left it under the protection of the Moscow regiment of Dragoons, which had just arrived there.

The Austrian General Froelich, who occupied Grodno, retired.

General Count Wittgenstein reports on the 21st, that the Aide-de-Camp General Gotenistscheff Kutousoff, in pursuing the enemy from Wilna to several miles beyond Kowno, made prisoners one hundred and sixty-nine Staff and other officers, and one thousand nine hundred and seventy soldiers, and took one colour; and that on the 17th, a party of his detachment, going to Furburg, overtook a small column of the

enemy, completely defeated it, and took one Staff officer, seven superior officers, and two hundred men prisoners. This detachment afterwards occupied the town of Furburg.

The Colonel of the guards, Souchosaneff, having been detached from the advanced-guard of Major-General Diebitsch, found some small magazines at Kaidanow and Datkoff, took several prisoners, and one hospital with eighty sick. Another party, under the orders of the Lieut.-Col. of Artillery, Kostomaroff, discovered the enemy, on the 23d, at Grinkischki, and having attacked him in the evening, made prisoners two officers and thirty soldiers, and also took hundred new muskets.

His Imperial Majesty arrived this day in good health at his army at Wilna.

December 23.—General Platoff reports on the 21st, that since his report of the capture of Kowno, several magazines have been discovered, and one hundred and seventy tonnelets of brandy; that thirty thousand new muskets, with bayonets, were found in one of the churches; and that a like number had been burnt at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

December 24.—General Platoff also reports on the 23d, that two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred and fifty of rye, five hundred of oats, and fifty quintals of hay, were found at Kalwary; and five hundred muids of flour, and two hundred of flour at Wilkovick.—The inhabitants of the neighbourhood had also engaged to furnish rations, every three days, of bread and grain for fifty thousand men, and also oats and hay for fifteen thousand horses. They were ordered to provide this quantity for the use of the enemy, and they now voluntarily offer to supply our troops with it.

During the pursuit from the passage of the Niemenn to Wilkovich, the enemy has lost, independent of the privates, of which one thousand are daily brought in, more than two hundred officers and four pieces of cannon.

General Count Wittgenstein reports on the 23d, that the detachment of Lieut.-Colonel Testenborn, sent by the Aide-de-Camp General Gotenistscheff Kutusoff, fell in with two squadrons of Prussian Hussars before Tilsitt, immediately repulsed them, and pursued them through that town and a mile beyond. The enemy lost forty men in prisoners, and one cannon was taken at the village of Dobrowski.

Considerable magazines were found at Tillsitt and Raguit.

Lieutenant-General Sacken reports on the 21st, that he is passing with his corps by Chomsk and Pesky, and hopes to arrive at Rouschany on the 24th.

Head-quarters at Wilna.

State of Captures made by the Russians up to the 26th December.

Up to the 20th December were taken, 33 generals, 900 officers, 143,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 746 pieces of cannon.

From the 20th to the 25th December, 1 general, 156 officers, 9,754 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 168 pieces of cannon.

Besides these were taken at Wilna, 7 generals, 242 officers, 14,756 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 217 pieces of cannon.

Total.—41 generals, 1,298 officers, 167,510 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 1,131 pieces of cannon.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 31, 1812.—My Lord, It is with deep affliction that I am to announce to your Lordship the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff, and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezina to Wilna.

It appears that a pulmonic complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity.

He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 20th December.

His Lordship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured.

Field-Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensko ordered all military honours to be paid to his remains, and has directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion.

It is but justice to the memory of Lord Tyrconnel to say that in every situation in which he has been placed since he has been employed under this embassy, he has conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and had gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia. CATHCART.

War-Office, Jan. 23, 1813.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Ensign Charles P. Williams, from the 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dickson, promoted.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Lord George Lennox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warren, promoted.

13th ditto—Cornet H. Willis to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Garstin, who retires.

15th ditto—Lieut. H. Fitz Clarence, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase. —Henry Dixon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cloete, promoted.

23d ditto—Wm. Knevett, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Graham, promoted in the 10th Light Dragoons.

24th ditto—Gentleman Cadet John Tritton, from the Royal Millitary College, to be Cornet, without purchase.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Robert Batty, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Barrett, promoted.

10th Regiment of Foot—John Sherriff, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ahmuty, promoted.

18th ditto—Lieut. Thomas R. Graves to be Captain of a Company, vice Burnett, deceased.—Ensign G. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Dwyer, deceased.—Charles Lennon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wade.

To be Captains of Companies.

Lieut. Charles Chitty, by purchase, vice Wainwright, who retires.—Lieut. John Simpson, from the 10th Foot, vice Beavan, deceased.—Lieut. Charles Crowe, from the 101st Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Medhurst, who resigns.

28th ditto—Ensign George B. Hobart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hayden, who retires.

37th ditto—Lieutenant William Morgan, from the Kildare Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

47th ditto—Brevet Major Richard Chetham to be Major, vice Broad, deceased.—Lieut. James Pickard to be Captain of a Company, vice Chetham.

52d ditto—E. Michell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Browne, promoted.

53d ditto—C. Smallwood, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted.

60th ditto—Lieut. Frederick Stitz to be Captain of a Company, vice Watson, deceased.—Ensign W. C. Bagnall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stitz.—D. S. Thomas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bagnall.

62d ditto—Alex. Reid, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Reid, who retires.

63d ditto—Lieut. Edward Lucas to be Captain of a Company, vice Blake, deceased. —Ensign Patrick M'Grath to be Lieutenant, vice Lucas.—Wm. Bennett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Grath.

85th ditto—Ensign Christopher Busteed to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Grant, superseded, being absent without leave.

89th ditto—George Frederick Graves, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graves, promoted in the Royal Fuzileers.

90th ditto—Brevet Major Hon. James Stewart, from the 95th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Gardiner, who retires.

95th ditto—Second Lieutenant John G. Fitzmaurice to be First Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Orrell, who retires.

100th ditto—Ensign Patrick Gibbons to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nolan, appointed to the Canadian Fencibles.

101st ditto—C. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blacke, who retires.

2d Ceylon Regiment—Major-Gen. John Hamilton, from the 81st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Gen. Ramsay, deceased.

To be Ensigns.

2d West India Regiment—Julius Wm. Hield, Gent. without purchase, vice Edgar, placed upon half-pay.—Henry James Schoedde, Gent. vice Fennell, deceased.

5th ditto—Ensign Alexander Geddes to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Spillebant, placed upon half-pay.

To be Ensigns.

Alexander Russwurn, Gent. vice Morley, deceased.—Lewis Grenier, Gent. without purchase, vice Corbyn, superseded.—James Usher, Gent vice Geddes.

3d Garrison Battalion—Henry Bromfield, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Garey, appointed to the Royal York Rangers.

R. York Rangers—Lieut. Wm. Bone to be Captain of a Company, vice Wright, dec.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign L. Morley, vice Hogan, deceased.—Ensign G. Marre, vice Johnson, deceased.

To be Ensigns.

Ensign James Garey, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, vice Morley.—Serjeant-Major Wm. Wright to be Adjutant, (with the rank of Ensign), vice Bone.—Bartholomew Hartley, Gent. vice Marre.

The King's German Legion.

1st Batt. of the Line— . . . . Drysdale, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wedel, promoted.

3d ditto—T. Lutting, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Schneider, promoted.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps Cavalry.—To be Lieutenants.

Cornet George Scholtz.—Cornet Charles Platz.

To be Cornet.

Cornet . . . . Muller, from the Retired List, vice Scholtz.

Meuron's Regiment.

Captain William Wauchope, from the 22d Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Zweifel, who retires.

GARRISONS.

General John Floyd, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, vice General Sir Thomas Musgrave, deceased.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

District Surgeon Wm Henderson to be Surgeon to the Forces.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

Daniel W. Maginn, Gent.—Joseph Cooke, Gent.—Henry Muir, Gent.—John O'Reilly, Gent.—John Kennedy, Gent.—Wm. Dunlop, Gent.—Jos. Allen, Gent.

South Manx Volunteer Infantry.—To be Captains of Companies.

John Gelling, Esq. vice Nicholson, who resigns.—Lieutenant Edward Forbes, vice Watson, deceased.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign D. Christian, vice Forbes.—Ensign J. Beatson, vice Hastings, who resigns.

To be Ensign.

William Cubbow, Gent. vice Christian.

MEMORANDUM.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General J. Cooke is dismissed His Majesty's service.

The appointment of M. Prendergast, Gent. to be Cornet in the 2d Light Dragoons, as stated in the Gazette of the 22th ult. has not taken place.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 14th Nov. and 15th and 29th Dec. last, and 12th inst.

2d Dragoon Guards—For *A.* Knox, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Horton, promoted, read *George* Knox, Gent. to be Cornet, &c.

1st Foot—For Lieut. *Carroll* S. Hopkins to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Moore, read Lieut. *Currell Smith* Hopkins to be Captain, &c.

King's German Legion.

6th Batt. of the Line—For Ensign John Charles Krüger to be *Lieutenant*, vice Luttermann, promoted in the Corps of Engineers, read Ensign John Charles Krüger to be *Quarter-Master*, &c.

14th Foot—For *John* Grant, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Chichester, read *James* Grant, Gent. to be Ensign, &c.

Office of Ordnance, January 20, 1813.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—Second Lieut. G. Aynge to be First Lieut. vice G. Oliver, deceased. Dated Jan. 6, 1813.—Edwin Griffiths, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice Aynge. Dated as above.

Royal Bristol Volunteer Infantry—Lieut. John Charles Stuart to be Captain, vice Rush, resigned. Dated Dec. 21, 1812.—Ensign Preston Edgar, jun. to be Lieut. vice Stuart, promoted.—James Wood, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edgar, promoted. Dated as above.

Foreign-Office, January 23, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 2, 1813.—MY LORD, I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two Proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here. No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last. Private letters of the 30th, from Liebau, mention, that the French troops stationed at that place marched, on the 22d Dec. for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Konigsberg.

CATHCART.

DECLARATION.—At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations. Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, His Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These His Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of His Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the monarchy of Frederick its eclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people, and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which, for a short time, must result from their occupation.

PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.—When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, His Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that, in a campaign of only four months duration, 130,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of 300,000 men, (exclusive of Austrians,) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not 30,000 of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a

secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

List of Generals taken—St. Genies, General of Brigade.—Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff.—Bonami, General of Brigade.—Almeiras, General of Division.—Burth, General of Brigade. Meriage, do. Klingel, do. Peurssing, do. Camus, do. Billiard, do.—Partono, General of Division.—Delitre, Chief of the Staff.—Tyszkiewiez, General of Brigade.—Wasilewski.—Augereau, General of Brigade. Kamenski, do. L'Enfantin, do. D'Orsan, do.—Sanson.—Pelletier, General of Division.—Freir Pego, General of Brigade.—Matuszewiez, General of Artillery.—Konopka, General of Brigade.—Eliser.—Blammont, General of Brigade. Cordelier, do. Pouget, do. Prowbask, do. Gauthrise, do. Dziwanowski, do. Lefebvre, do.—Zajonczell, General of Division. Guillaume, do. Vrede, do. Seran, do. Vivier, do. Gussaint, do. Norman, do. Jawanowski, do. Roeder, Troussaint, do. Valencin, do. Borstell, do.

War-Office, Jan. 26, 1813.

6th Regt. Dragoon Guards—Captain Philip Tisdall, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Stanhope, who exchanges.

9th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Thomas Shaw to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Peacock, who retires.—Lieut. J. W. Bacon, from the 63d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nott, who exchanges.

10th do.—Captain Edward Page Turner, from the 101st Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Jebb, who exchanges.

16th do.—Cornet Wm. Harris, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Alexander, who retires.

17th do.—Captain the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Tisdall, who exchanges.

20th do.—Hospital-Mate E. Magrath, to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Short, promoted.

21st do.—Captain A. A. O'Reilly, from the 24th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Curzon, who exchanges.

24th do.—Captain the Hon. Augustus Curzon, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice O'Reilly, who exchanges.

1st Regt. of Foot Guards—Major-General W. H. Clinton to be Second Major, vice Major-General Warde, appointed to the command of the 68th Foot.—Major-General Moore Disney to be Third Major, vice Clinton.

To be Captains of Companies.

Captain John Hanbury, by purchase, vice Sebright, who retires.—Captain George Clifton by purchase, vice Sotheby, who retires.—Brevet Major Leslie Grove Jones, without purchase, vice Disney.

To be Lieutenants, by purchase.

Ensign J. Lindsay, vice Needham, who retires.—Ensign R. Ellison, vice Hanbury.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign J. Lloyd Dueinfield, vice Clifton.—Ensign H. Vernon, vice Jones.—Ensign H. W. Powell, vice the Earl of Tyrconnel, deceased.

To be Ensigns.

John Home, Gent. by purchase, vice Dillon, who retires.—Richard Masters, Gent. without purchase, vice Vernon.—Augustus Dashwood, Gent. vice Powell.

1st Regt. of Foot—Ensign R. Gore Lynam to be Lieut. vice Woodhouse, deceased.

10th do.—Hospital-Mate J. Baird to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Black, promoted.

11th do.—J. H. Ker, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Dowall, deceased.

12th do.—Hospital-Mate E. Burton to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Price, promoted.

19th do.—Ensign William Thornton, from the Berwickshire Militia, to be Ensign.

27th do.—Major Thos. Johnstone, from half-pay of Bradshaw's Levy, to be Major, vice Knight Erskine, who exchanges.—Ensign Frederick Leacroft to be Lieut. vice Hayes, deceased.—J. Armit, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Leacroft.—Hospital-Mate James Maxwell, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander, promoted.

35th do.—Hospital-Mate R. Starke to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Annesley, promoted.

36th do.—Captain R. Henry Tolson, from half-pay of the Independents, to be Captain of a Company, vice Chaloner, who exchanges.

50th do.—Lieut. Mark Rudkin to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Atkin, who resigns.—Ensign G. A. Goddard, to be Lieut. vice Rudkin.—Sam. Lumsden, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Goddard.

52d do.—C. Shaw, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ogilvy, promoted.

55th do.—Ensign J. D. Verner, to be Lieut. vice Johnstone, deceased.

60th do.—Lieut. J. Blair to be Captain of a Company, vice Bunting, deceased.—Ensign James Lawless to be Lieut. vice Blair.—H. Morgan Randall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lawless.

63d do.—Lieut. J. Nott, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Bacon.

71st do.—Ensign Colin Mackenzie, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lowrie.

77th do.—Assist.-Surgeon John M'Gregor, from the 25th Foot, to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Rossiter, appointed to the 4th Garrison Battalion.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th of Jan. 1813, Wm. Hawker, Esq. Surgeon, West Kent Militia, to Miss Atkinson.

On the 25th Jan. 1813, at Holyrood, Captain Lodden, of the 6th Foot, to Caroline, eldest daghter of Lieut.-Gen. Benson.

On the 27th Jan. 1813, at Bath, Richard Pulston, Esq. jun. of Emnal, Flintshire, to Annette, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. England.

On the 26th Jan. 1813, at Parkside, near Hamilton, the Rev. James Hutchinson, one of the Chaplains to the Hon. Company's Military Establishment at Madras, to Miss Ann Pender.

In Dublin, Capt. Joyce, late of the Dragoon Guards, to Miss Carr.

On the 26th Jan. 1813, at Ferney Castle, A. Cahill, Esq. Surgeon of the 25th Foot, to Miss Logan, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Logan.

On the 28th Jan. 1813, at Stirling, Major M'Leod, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Kincraig.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th Feb. 1813, at the house of Col. Cotton, Cadogan-Place, the Rt. Hon. the Lady Augusta Cotton, of a daughter.

At Cork, on the 10th Jan. 1813, the lady of Major-Gen. Graham, of a son.

At Holly Hill, on the 28th Jan. 1813, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Keith Young, of a son.

At Inveresk, on the 1st Feb. 1813, the lady of Major Yule, of a son.

At Lisbon, on the 15th Dec. 1812, the lady of Captain Smellie, 51st Light Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 5th February, in Connaught Place, Oxford-Street, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Archibald Macdonald, formerly of the 10th Light Dragoons, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 14th Dec. 1812, Lieut.-Gen. Ramsay, aged 75 years.

On the 20th Nov. 1812, at Almeida, Capt. W. White, 12th Portuguese Regiment.

On the 25th Jan. 1813, at Ashton, near Manchester, Captain John Balfour, Forfar Militia.

On the 11th Jan. 1813, at Langhgall, aged 20 years, Lieut. Abraham Hardy, of the Armagh Militia.

On the 19th Jan. 1813, in Edinburgh, John Cameron, Esq. late of the Aberdeenshire Militia.

On the 22d Jan. 1813, at Forge, Phœbe Ann Bell, in the 10th year of her age, second daughter of Col. Rob. Bell, Commandant of Artillery at Madras.

On the 3d Feb. 1813, Mrs. Campbell, Lady of Col. Campbell, Commander of the Leeds District.

Lately at Coimbra, of a putrid fever, caught in the discharge of his duty, Dr. Geo. Cabbell, Physician to the Forces.

On the 4th Feb. 1813, at York, John Neville, Esq. late Lieut. in the 8th Vet. Batt.

General.—Sir Tho. Musgrave, 76th Foot.

Lieut.-General.—Ramsay, 2d Ceylon Regt.

Colonel.—Macdonnell, Quarter-Master-General, Canada.

Lieut.-Colonels.—Blake, 63d Foot, 23d Oct. 1812.—Johnson, L. Gov. of Quebec.

Majors.—Broad, 47th Foot, 31st Oct. 1812.—Fischer, 1st Dr. King's German Legion, 57th Oct. 1812, of his wounds.

Captains.—Earl of Tyrconnel, 1st Foot Guards, 20th Dec. 1812.—Yate, 5th Foot, 29th Dec. 1812.—Fanning, 22d Foot.—Beavan, 27th Foot, 12th Dec. 1812. Watson, 60th Foot, killed by a deserter, 8th Oct. 1812.—Bunting, 60th Foot, 10th Oct. 1812.—Wingate, 74th Foot.—Generes, 7th West India Rangers, 11th Oct. 1812.—Wright, Royal York Rangers, 5th Nov. 1812.—Bacmeister, sen. 5th Batt. L. King's German Legion.—Vowell, 1st Surry Militia, 1st Jan. 1813.

Lieutenants.—Woodhouse, 1st Foot.—Hayes, 27th Foot, 10th Sept. 1812.—Montford, 35th Foot.—Sutherland, 41st Foot, 18th Aug. 1812, of his wounds.—Ridout, 43d Foot, 23d Nov. 1812, of his wounds.—Elwin, 44th Foot, 14th Nov. 1812, of his wounds.—Johnston, 55th Foot.—Foley, 58th Foot, 12th Nov. 1812.—Webster, 60th Foot.—Fitzgerald, do.—C. Stitz, do. 19th Oct. 1812.—Craig, 67th Foot.—Monsom, do.—Tracie, 68th Foot, 23d Dec. 1812.—Mackenzie, 78th Foot. Read, 82d Foot, 9th Nov. 1812.—Small, 83d Foot, 5th Oct. 1812.—Heatley, do. 7th Nov. 1812.—White, 85th Foot.—Tyrry, 89th Foot.—Graham, 96th Foot, 15th Oct. 1812.—Rawstorne, 2d West India Rangers.—Carmichael, Royal African Corps, 12th Aug. 1812.—Anderson, do. 22d Aug. 1812.—St. Albert, Y. L. I. V. 7th Nov. 1812.—Roberts, do. 16th Oct. 1812.—Morgan, do. 19th Oct. 1812.—M'Ghie, Royal Artillery, 1st Aug. 1812.—Oliver, Royal Artillery Drivers.—Fowler, South Devon Militia, 7th Jan. 1813.

Ensigns.—M'Dowall, 11th Foot.—D. Ireland, 87th Foot, 12th Nov. 1812.—W. Ireland, do. 13th Nov. 1812.—Morley, 5th West India Regt.—M'Kay, 3d Royal Vet. Batt.—Sinclair, 7th do. 5th Dec. 1812.—Connor, 12th do.—Moore, Y. L. I. V. 25th Nov. 1812.—Crofton, do. 25th Oct. 1812.

Paymaster.—Davis, 64th Foot.

Quarter-Masters.—Smyth, 5th West India Regt. 20th Sept. 1812.—Thornley, Royal African Corps, 8th Sept. 1812.

Assistant-Surgeon.—M'Pherson, 62d Foot, 15th Oct. 1812.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Chard, 13th Dragoons, 15th Oct. 1812.

At Moralejo, in Spain, Colonel George Wilson, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 39th Regiment, in which he had most zealously served his country for thirty years, the last four with the highest honour and credit to himself in the Peninsula, where he had for some time the command of a brigade of infantry.—His character as an officer and a gentleman is well and extensively known, and requires only to be known to be esteemed, respected, and admired.—His remains were interred in the fortifications at Coria, the head-quarters of Sir Rowland Hill's division on the 8th of January, and his loss is deeply and universally lamented.

Feb. 2d, in Upper Berkeley-Street, in her 12th year, Andalusia, eldest daughter of Colonel Dalgell, late of the 1st Foot Guards.

On the 10th of February, aged 88, Mrs. Sparke, widow of Wm. Sparke, Esq. late Major of the 48th Regiment.

At Bermuda, Lieut. and Mrs. Jamison,—Ensign Sherlock,—Ensign Champion, of the 102d Regiment.

In Devonshire-Street, on the 14th of Jan. 1813, in his 73d year, Gen. James Ogilvie, Colonel of the 32d Regiment of Infantry.

At Hadley, on the 12th of Feb. 1813, Mrs. Mary Humberton Mackenzie, widow of the late Major Mackenzie, and mother of Lord Seaforth.

At Cueta, on the 30th Dec. 1812, Sibella, wife of Major Walsh, of Gibraltar.

In St. Swithin's Lane, on 2d Feb. 1813, in his 77th year, Major J. Bland, many years in the 46th regiment, and who, in the course of his long services, had been in 42 engagements, among which was the ever memorable battle of Quebec.

On the 29th Jan. 1813, at Kensington-Palace, Lord Viscount Molesworth.—He is succeeded by his son, Colonel, the Hon. W. T. Molesworth, of the 1st Ceylon Regt.

In Ireland, Capt. Cramer, late of the 12th Light Dragoons.

On the 9th Feb. 1813, at Brighton, the Hon. Francis Charles Knollys, second son of Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Banbury.

CONCLUDING ESSAY.

TO THE ARMY.

In concluding the First Volume of the Military Panorama, *the Editors feel themselves called upon to enter into a brief recapitulation of their labours, and at the same time to express their grateful sense of the distinguished Patronage so liberally afforded to their work, which has even surpassed the most sanguine expectations they had been induced to entertain. It shall therefore be their pride and study to continue this publication upon the same principles which have already been sanctioned by general approbation, not only throughout the Army, but among all those who take an interest in the welfare and achievements of our gallant defenders.*

A reference to the early numbers of the Military Panorama *will afford a satisfactory proof of the anxiety which the Editors have evinced to render the work of real utility and advantage to the Profession at large. They will be found to have availed themselves of every opportunity to recommend, in language equally respectful and firm, the propriety and necessity of ameliorating the situation of Officers, by granting such additional pay and allowances as will enable them to maintain with comfort the credit and respectability which ought to be inseparably connected with the Profession of Arms. To their own observations on this most interesting subject, they have added strength by giving publicity to the ideas communicated by their numerous and respectable Correspondents, and in this place they take leave to remark with satisfaction the eagerness manifested by Officers of all ranks (whose real signatures, however, for obvious reasons, are withheld) to convey through the medium of the* Military Panorama, *their opinions on Military points of great importance.*

Various plans are now under consideration for improving the condition of every class of officers, combined with that economy which is essentially requisite at the present moment in the expenditure of the public revenue. These, when properly digested, will be submitted through the usual channels to the executive government, who are fully impressed with the justice of aug-

menting the Pay of the Army, so as to meet the encreased rise in the comforts, and even necessaries of life.

The Editors have had the satisfaction of proposing in this work a plan for giving suitable incomes to General Officers, unprovided with regiments, who have not retired voluntarily upon half pay; and they have reason to think their suggestions will not be disregarded, particularly as a method is pointed out by which this most desirable object may be accomplished without any extraordinary expence to the state.

The press of matter requiring immediate attention has hitherto prevented the appearance of numerous interesting topics in the pages of the MILITARY PANORAMA, *and where any disappointment has been occasioned by the non-insertion of several articles on their first coming to hand, the Editors trust to a liberal construction of the motives by which they are governed in the arrangement and conduct of their work.*

It may now be proper to take a short view of the subjects which have already been submitted to public notice.

Biography, particularly of eminent living characters, is admitted to be equally instructive and useful as pleasing, and in selecting the memoirs already published, the Editors have been principally guided by this consideration. They felt it an incumbent duty to mark their respectful deference to the Illustrious Commander-in-Chief, in the outset of their literary labours; and at the same time a compliment which would prove acceptable to the Army, by commencing their biographical sketches, with a brief yet faithful abstract of His Royal Highness the Duke of York's military career.

Next in the order of the biographical notices, came the hero of the age, the pride and boast of his country, the Illustrious Wellington. In a life so replete with glorious actions it was found difficult to give a detailed account of His Lordship's services without encroaching on that province of the work which is devoted to the History of the Campaigns in the Peninsula. In the Narrative of these important events his merits will be found faithfully recorded for the admiration, not only of the present, but succeeding ages.

The services of a gallant veteran, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. claimed an early and marked attention.

Disdaining to employ the voice of flattery, and equally unwilling to sport with the feelings of the brave, it will be their object on every occasion to avoid giving a handle to calumny, but rather to heal the wounds inflicted by the wanton disregard of that honorable sentiment which so distinctly characterizes the members of the Military Profession. The fame of General Picton rescued from the unfounded charges by which he was almost overwhelmed, and rising above the efforts of political intrigue, of envy, and detraction, appeared in such a superior point of view, that the Editors eagerly courted the opportunity of doing that justice to his merits, which he was so long denied.

The splendid career of the Earl of Moira, endeared to his prince and to his country by the possession of a thousand amiable qualities,—liberal and hospitable to excess, and endowed with a high chivalrous sense of honour; that much respected young nobleman Lieut.-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, who has frequently distinguished himself both in a military and political capacity; the life of Lord Paget now Earl of Uxbridge, who is admitted to be the first cavalry officer in the British service; and of the departed hero Major-Gen. Le Marchant, presented copious materials for the pen of the biographer. From the biographies given it will be observed that the Editors do not confine their notices to the living; they will eagerly avail themselves of every occasion to pay a just tribute to departed merit

A leading article, "the Campaigns in the Peninsula," has been prepared from authentic documents and reference to a periodical work of acknowledged merit; and the present volume brings these important events down to the conclusion of the first campaign, when the remains of Sir John Moore's gallant but ill-fated army embarked for England. The continuation of the narrative will be most particularly attended to, and it will be compiled from sources of information derived from the purest and most undoubted authority. The Editors therefore anticipate the satisfaction which the Army will receive from a plain and unreserved statement of occurrences, blended with no political or private feeling.*

In reviewing the various military publications of the present day, they have discussed the subjects treated of with a rigid impartiality, and in language at which no writer could take offence.

* Edin. Ann. Reg.

The Narrative of the Battle of Wagram, with the accompanying plans, were prepared for publication at an extraordinary expence, which will ever be disregarded by the Editors in their anxiety to render the MILITARY PANORAMA *an acceptable Companion to Officers. In the conduct of the Poetical department, they have every reason to congratulate themselves. The want of room has alone prevented the appearance of several articles of genuine merit, written expressly for this work.*

The Essay on the Military Systems of the British Empire will have served to prove that the resources of Great Britain, under proper management, are fully adequate to meet the utmost efforts of her enemies, and that by its insertion the Editors are desirous of calling the notice of Government to such improvements as will produce the beneficial effects of rendering the Military Institutions more perfect than in their present state.

From this retrospect of their exertions, the Editors of the MILITARY PANORAMA *turn to the cheering prospect of the future, flattered by the encouragement they have already so liberally experienced. A narrative of the recent Campaigns in Russia, the biography of the late General Sir John Moore, a succinct narrative of the origin and progress of the late disturbances in the Madras army, and several articles of the first interest and importance to Military Men, will appear in the early numbers of the Second Volume.*

The General Orders issued from the Horse Guards, and all the Military Departments, with the Gazettes, will be regularly inserted down to the period of each number going to the press. All correspondence from the Theatre of War, and every article and essay on military points, will meet with due attention.

It is the wish of the Editors to give the most correct Obituary, with the Marriages and Births as they occur.

Finally, the utmost attention will be unremittingly paid to the beauty of the Typography and elegance of the Engravings, for which no expence has hitherto been spared, with a view of rendering the MILITARY PANORAMA *the most finished and classical production of the present day.*

Orchard-Street,
Portman-Square.

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